Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866. NUMBER 218.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

Situations.

Situation—By [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class new [illegible]

TO RENT—Pleasant house, [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Four or five pleasant [illegible]

TO RENT—Desirable Rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class frame [illegible]

TO RENT—Two stores on Canal [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant [illegible]

TO RENT—A very pleasant [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed, yesterday, at 144⅜.

[illegible]

A meeting of the friends of the Monroe Doctrine was held in New York on Saturday night, William Cullen Bryant presided.

A heavy robbery on the Adams Express Company, was committed on the cars, somewhere between New York and New Haven.

[illegible]

The bill giving the right of suffrage to the colored citizens of the District of Columbia, is the special order for Wednesday next. It will probably pass.

[illegible]

Gen. Morgan, the defeated Copperhead candidate for Governor of Ohio, has been making a speech at Columbus, which is understood to foreshadow the policy of the Democracy of the State.

A Washington despatch says:—It is a subject of general remark this evening that the "radicals" of such members as have returned from their brief visits home has been wonderfully stimulated by their contact with their constituents.

Germantown, Pa., is in a state of great excitement over the murder of Miss Watt, a maiden lady seventy-two years of age, who was found with her throat cut and skull fractured. There is no clue to the murderer.

The Titusville, Penn., *Herald* says Mr. G. [illegible] Chittenden, one of the principal proprietors of the Holmden Farm (formerly of Chicago), is about visiting Europe upon business connected with the wonderful oil developments of that section.

At a meeting of the State Agricultural Board, on Thursday, at Springfield, Chicago was designated as the place for holding the next State Fair, which will commence on Monday, September 24th, and continue through the week.

It is reported that the President, in a recent conversation with a conservative member of Congress, remarked that the only mistake he had made thus far was sending Carl Schurz on his Southern mission.

Adelbert Calver and Samuel Matheny, the former [illegible] for the murder of Charles Johnson, and the latter for stealing money from E. P. [illegible], escaped from Knoxville (Knox county) jail on Thursday night. They have not yet been captured.

Aaron A. Bradley, the colored preacher, convicted by a military commission at Savannah for seditious language [illegible], has been released on parole by order of Secretary Stanton.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., Mr. Henry Villard, a well-known journalist, was married to Miss Helen F. Garrison, daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, the veteran abolitionist. [illegible]

It is reported that American naval officers are engaged in the service of Chili [illegible]

[illegible]

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: All negroes that were in the State before the adoption of the Constitution of 1850, by a recent act of the State Legislature, are permitted to testify in all cases, white or colored; [illegible]

The Philadelphia *North American* makes the following statement: [illegible]

Mrs. Grinder, the Pittsburgh poisoner, [illegible]

The N. Y. *Tribune*, of the 5th inst., gives [illegible]

A serious riot occurred in Charleston on [illegible]

Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address on Saturday, [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Mails by the Steamer Moravian.

Comments by the London Press on American Affairs.

REVIEW OF SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S REPORT.

[From the London Times, Dec. 28.]

The report which Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, has addressed to the House of Representatives is a very long but a very able document. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POWER OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 18.]

The references contained in the message to internal topics are vague, but to some extent interesting. It is satisfactory to find that the army has been reduced to 50,000 men, though even that moderate number is considerably higher than the figure at which the forces stood before the war. [illegible]

ENGLAND'S UNPLEASANT SITUATION IN RESPECT TO PRIVATEERS.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 11.]

Our case is, that if, through the negligence of our own officials, a vessel of war is fitted out in our ports, and sailing from them, proceeds to prey upon the commerce of the nation with which its owners are at war, we are to make no compensation for the loss suffered, and to refer to arbitration the question whether, in putting our laws in force, we have or have not been guilty of negligence. [illegible]

THE FUTURE OF THE UNION—SINISTER PROGNOSTICATIONS.

[From the London Times, Dec. 20.]

[illegible]

FLORIDA.

Assembling of the Legislature—Inaugural Address of Governor Walker.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

TALLAHASSEE, Friday, Dec. 22, 1865.

The Legislature elected under the new constitution assembled in the capitol on the 18th, and immediately organized by the election of J. J. Williams, Speaker of Assembly, and Dr. Wm. F. Bynum, of Suwannee, Chief Clerk. Judge Bolling Baker was elected Secretary of the Senate, over which Lieut. Gov. Kelley presides. On Tuesday the standing committees were appointed, and the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor canvassed. The aggregate vote in the State was 5,881, all but eight of which were for Walker. In 1860 the aggregate vote was about 14,000. On Wednesday, Provisional Gov. Marvin delivered a message to the two Houses in joint convention, at the conclusion of which Gov. Walker was sworn in by Chief Justice Du Pont, and delivered his inaugural.

[illegible]

INAUGURAL OF GOV. D. S. WALKER.

After a few introductory remarks, Gov. Walker proceeded to speak of the duties of those whom he addressed as citizens of Florida. He said:

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

Speech from Gen. Morgan—Democratic Key Note for the Future—Celebrations, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.

Gen. Morgan, the late Democratic candidate for Governor in this State, delivered an address to the Democratic Association of Columbus on Saturday night, which is supposed to give the key note of party in this State for the next political campaign. [illegible]

MONROE-DOCTRINE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Speech from Gen. Morgan—Future Policy of the Democracy.

FIRES IN TROY, RUTLAND, VT., DOWAGIAC, MICHIGAN, ETC.

HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Weather on Sunday—Coldest of the Season.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Facts About the Freedmen—Emigrating to Texas—Disbursements by the Treasury Department—Important Order from the War Department—Mexican General Crafford—Reconstruction Committee.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

There is not a particle of foundation for the report that Chief Justice Chase asked for the pardon of young Ketchum. He has neither expressed directly nor indirectly any wish in the premises.

An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau who was recently sent, by Gen. Howard to investigate matters pertaining to the freedmen's affairs in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, has just reported to the Bureau the result of his observations in those States. [illegible]

[illegible]

Witnesses in the Semmes' Case—Confiscated Cotton, &c.—Rebel Memorial Cathedral—Applicants for Pardon—Prize Lands—Trial of Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Return of Regiments—Death of a Prominent Politician.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.

[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

Sunday one of the Coldest Days of the Season.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The weather has been extremely cold to-day, [illegible]

HALIFAX, Jan. 7—5 p. m.—Weather bitter cold.

[illegible]

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 10 a. m.—Weather clear and cold during the last twenty-four hours. [illegible]

CONCORD, O., Jan. 7.—Weather clear and very cold. Indications of snow.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Thermometer ten degrees below zero to-day.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Coldest day of the year; five degrees below zero this morning. No snow.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—To-day has been the coldest day of the season. There was a slight fall of snow this morning. The thermometer to-night indicates seven degrees above zero.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Weather clear, cold and windy. Thermometer 10 deg. above zero.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Weather clear and cold. Lots of ice in the river, and the skating is good.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Weather clear and cold, and blowing hard. Passengers crossing on the ice on the river to-day.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—Weather clear and very cold. Cannot obtain thermometer indications, but it is probably three or four deg. below zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 7.—The thermometer stood this morning 20 degrees below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The weather to-day has been the coldest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 10 to 8 degrees above zero.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—Flag mark indicates three feet of water and falling. The weather is intensely cold. A number of boats due here cannot get up on account of the ice.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 7.—This has been the coldest day of the season. The thermometer at sunrise was 23 degrees below zero.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7.—Thermometer at 11 p. m. 7 degrees below zero.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 7.—Cold day here. Thermometer at noon stood at zero; at 10 p. m. 10 degrees below zero.

FROM NEW YORK.

Discovery of Extensive Frauds—Monroe Doctrine Meeting—Crew of a Lost Steamer—Fenians, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—An extensive fraud upon the internal revenue department, by the issue of large quantities of counterfeit cigar-box stamps, has just been brought to light by the authorities of this city. [illegible]

[illegible]

Meeting of the Naval Board Ordered—Smuggling Abandoned—Modest Rebel Senator, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Navy Department has ordered a Board to meet at the New York Navy Yard on the 5th of February, for the examination of applicants for the office of assistant naval constructor in the naval service. The Board is composed of naval constructors S. M. Pook, B. J. Delano and Edward Hartt.

It will cost two million dollars to re-establish the lighthouses on the Southern coast destroyed by the rebels.

Advices received by the Acting Commissioner of Customs represent that the smuggling business has been to a great extent abandoned during the last week.

Over 400 applications for clerical appointments were received at the Treasury Department.

A. O. P. Nicholson, the former Senator from Tennessee, having made application for his pay, [illegible] has been referred by the Secretary to the Senate.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Adams Express Company's Safe Robbed on the Cars—Loss Heavy.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7.—The safe of the Adams Express Company, en route from New York to Boston, on Saturday night, January 6, were rifled of all their contents with the exception of two parcels, which the thieves in their hurry overlooked. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be not less than half a million dollars in money and bonds.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Jan. 7.—The value of the amount stolen from the [illegible] car of the Adams Express Company on the Boston mail train on Saturday night was, as near as can be ascertained at present, about $80,000. The car was probably entered while at the depot in New York. The thieves pried off the lock on one door of the car, also the locks to two of Adams' Express Company's safes. $80,000 in greenbacks, and $60,000 in Government notes were left by the thieves on the floor of the car. They got out with their plunder at Colbridge. The officials of the company are here investigating the matter. The robbery was not discovered until the arrival of the train at this city.

FIRES.

At Dowagiac—Loss $70,000—Two at Troy—Rutland, Vt.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—A fire this forenoon in Dowagiac, Mich., destroyed property to the value of $70,000, on which is an insurance of $20,000. Two banks and ten or twelve stores were burned.

TROY, Jan. 7.—The Congress Street Methodist Church took fire from the heater this morning, and was damaged to the extent of about $700. About noon the residence of C. B. Bishop, on First street, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, which originated from the same cause. Loss about $5,000.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 7.—A fire broke out last night in C. F. Richardson's livery stable, adjacent to the *Rutland Herald* building. The horses, carriages, and sleighs were saved, but the building was consumed. The *Herald* buildings were not injured. Loss $80,000. Insured in the North American office.

MEXICO.

President Juarez—Maximilian's General—Report About the French.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Official news from the city of Chihuahua up to December 2d has been received here. President Juarez had entered upon his new term without any opposition, with the exception that one General made a protest against the extension of his term, and went over to the French side. Gen. Badillo, a very successful officer had been appointed General in Chief of the General Army, in place of the lamented Gen. Ortega, who was assassinated by order of Maximilian. Generals Ignacio, Mejia, Epicea, Nuela, Nicolos, Rejules, Diego, Alvarez and Jose Carvajal had been promoted to be Major Generals, for their distinguished services. An unfounded rumor prevailed at Chihuahua that the French would return to that place.

Fenians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At the session of the Fenian Congress to-day the number of delegates was greater than yesterday. The charges against the Senate and those against O'Mahoney were read. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Union Pacific Road.

FREMONT, Nebraska, Jan. 5.—Messrs. Simpson, Curtis and White, commissioners, who were appointed by Government to examine and report on the Union Pacific railroad, arrived here to-day, accompanied by Thos. C. Durant, Vice President, and a party of gentlemen. [illegible]

General Grant on the Re-admission of Southern States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A despatch from Washington says: [illegible]

Canada Items.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Tribune's letter from Montreal says: [illegible]

The Chivalry Shooting Affair.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—Messrs. Tyler & Coleman, who were arraigned before the House of Delegates on the charge of committing a breach of its decorum, [illegible]

An Auditor in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[illegible]

A Murderer Escaped from Jail.

GALESBURG, ILL., Jan. 6.—Culver, confined in the county jail at Knoxville, charged with the murder of Johnston, at this place, a short time ago, has made his escape.

Obituary.

TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 6.—Died, yesterday, in Toronto, Hon. Admiral Baldwin, of the Royal Navy; George Duggan, Police Magistrate; and Enoch Turner, a well-known wealthy citizen.

COPPER PRODUCT OF 1865.

Total Production of the Lake Superior Copper Mines—An Increase of 915 Tons over 1864.

We give herewith the annual statistics of the copper production of Lake Superior for the year 1865. We give the comments and summaries of the papers as we find them, but, for the convenience of the reader, give the following accurate summary:

	Tons.	lbs.
Production of the Portage Lake District	4,800	[illegible]
Production of the Keweenaw District	2,334	1,673
Production of the Ontonagon District	2,140	[illegible]
Grand total	9,271	1,324
Production of 1864	8,356	
Increase for 1865	915	

Considering the many obstacles in the way of successful copper mining the past season, the result may be accepted as especially gratifying.

[From the Houghton Gazette, Dec. 28.]

The shipments of copper from this port during the past season were as follows:

	Tons.	lbs.
Ingot copper	2,438	1,357
Mineral	298	160
Total	2,736	1,517

An increase of 278 tons, 1,947 lbs. of Ingot copper over the shipments of last year.

[illegible]

[From the Ontonagon Miner, Dec. 30.]

[illegible]

The figures of the Keweenaw District show a larger shipment by some 230 tons than we had supposed the district would make. [illegible]

Rebel Ingenuity at Johnson's Island.

[From the Sandusky Register.]

When the rebel prisoners, all officers and many of them high in rank, were confined on Johnson's Island, opposite this city, they exhibited a far greater amount of ingenuity than they were ever willing to acknowledge previous to their undertaking the task of rearing a Southern Confederacy. Previous to that event they considered it degrading and beneath the dignity of a gentleman to perform manual labor of any kind. Perhaps in their case necessity was the mother of invention, as well as labor, but be that as it may, we know they manufactured many little articles, such as chairs, tables, bedsteads, etc., etc., with which to render prison life comfortable. Many of the articles were very fair specimens of Southern furniture and mechanism, and not totally devoid of rustic beauty. In the line of chairs, they manufactured hundreds of the old split-bottom variety, bottomed with the leather of old boots, cut into strings, and neatly interwoven together. Owing to a scarcity of tools, the wooden frames were made with only the use of the jack-knife and augur, and were really a staunch made chair. On the release of the prisoners, hundreds of these chairs were sold at public auction, for whatever they would bring, and many of them are now scattered about the country, some preserved by sympathising friends as relics and all that remain of a cause once dear to their hearts, but now, alas! no more. Others carry one home, simply as they would a bullet or a piece of shell from a battle field, not that they attach any intrinsic value or merit to it, but simply because it is a rebel relic.

Every chair was marked with the name of the owner on the top slat of the back, together with the number of his regiment and the State from whence he came. They were not marked, we suppose, because they suspected the honesty of their fellow prisoners, but simply that they might be able to tell their own, and be able to reclaim their property should it stray from their quarters. It is not an uncommon thing now to see a chair sitting around, once owned by Col. Sawyer of the 14th Mississippi, or of Brig. Gens. Johnson, Marmaduke, or other notables of the once rebel bull-pen. Fifty years hence such articles will be looked upon as greater curiosities than many that now grace our public museums, and rest hundreds of dollars.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—[illegible]

FRAUD, ELOPEMENT AND DESERTION.

A Triple Adultery—Two Men Elope with a Married Woman, Leaving their Families in Penury.

WHOLESALE BORROWING OF MONEY.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

The city just now is unusually full of attractions of the amusement class, magnets to draw smiles on the faces of the public and the equivalent of money from their pockets. [illegible]

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Present Position and Prospects—List of Officers and Members.

[illegible]

The following is a list of the officers of the present Board of Trustees: President, J. Y. Scammon; Vice President, William B. Ogden; Secretary and Treasurer, George C. Walker; Director of the Museum, Robert Kennicott.

The working officers of the Academy are:

President—Edmund Andrews, MD.

Vice Presidents—Daniel Thompson and Benjamin F. Culver.

Secretary—William Stimpson, MD.

Librarian—George H. Frost.

The present resident members of the Association are

Dr. Edmund Andrews,	Dr. T. H. Hollister,
Rev. Wm. Barry,	R. L. Jansen,
E. Bixby,	Dr. J. S. Jewell,
Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney,	Dr. H. A. Johnson,
Jonathan Burr,	J. H. Kedzie,
Rev. J. C. Burroughs,	Robert Kennicott,
Dr. W. H. Byford,	Dr. F. Mahla,
A. B. Campbell,	George A. Mariner,
Asher Carter,	Prof. A. H. Mixer,
E. S. Chesbrough,	William A. Nason,
Col. R. Daniels,	Dr. K. O. F. Roler,
F. R. Davis,	E. B. Sheldon,
Dr. N. S. Davis,	Mark Skinner,
George H. Frost,	Charles Smith,
Prof. Z. Grover,	Dr. Wm. Stimpson,
Chas. M. Higginson,	Col. S. Stone,
Isaac R. Hitt,	Charles Wade.

There are 185 life members of the Academy of the Academy of Sciences, each of whom has become such by the payment of the sum of $300. The following is a complete list of the life members:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Niagara Ship Canal.

At the Saturday meeting of the Board of Trade, the subject of the Ship Canal around Niagara Falls, on the plan proposed by H. H. Day, Esq., was called up. The following was the action taken:

The President, C. Randolph, Esq., said:

[illegible]

Review of the Chicago Provision Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1866.

[illegible]

HENRY WILKARD & Co.

New Advertisements.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 37 Park Row, N. Y. [illegible], and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE PHI DELTA THETA [illegible]

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

PURCHASING AGENCY. [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF MADAME AL-WIN, THE GREAT FRENCH ASTROLOGIST. [illegible]

CAPILLUS! CAPILLUS!!

Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair!

Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair! Hair!

IF YOU ARE BALD, USE

Delight's Delight's Delight's Delight's

Spanish Lustral. Spanish Lustral. Spanish Lustral. Spanish Lustral.

IT NEVER FAILS TO CURE BALDNESS.

More Proof! More Certificates!

OPINION OF A LADY:

Certificate from the Wife of John B. Ackley, No. 18 Chamber of Commerce.

[illegible]

Certificate from a Railway Official.

[illegible]

Perfect Baldness Cured!

[illegible]

Price, $1.25 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. M. DELIGHT,

At his Tonsorial Palace, 120 Washington-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

250 MULES AT AUCTION.

We will offer at Public Sale, at MATTOON, ILLINOIS,

[illegible]

STATE OF MAINE, [illegible]

AERATED BREAD AGAIN.

[illegible] THE BEST AERATED BREAD, And all other kinds of Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. [illegible] O. KENDALL.

REMOVAL. LEONARD BROS. & JENNISON, Commission Merchants IN FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &C. HAS REMOVED TO 182 Washington Street

THE FIRM OF SANDERS & SCHWAB, [illegible]

NOTICE—Parties having accounts against Sanders & Schwab [illegible] SANDERS & SCHWAB.

HISTORY AT A GLANCE. Holcomb's Great National Engraving The Triumph of Freedom over Slavery! [illegible]

SAUSAGES! SAUSAGES! [illegible]

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN. DR. A. M. READ [illegible] DR. R. R. BALL. [illegible]

C. P. ADAMS & CO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned [illegible]

THE SILVER SPRAY REDOWA. [illegible] LYON & HEALY, Publishers. [illegible]

STOCK AUCTION SALE. [illegible] C. H. PICKETT & CO.

PERSONAL—Discharged soldiers [illegible]

VESSELS FOR SALE.—Good [illegible] W. N. EGAN.

PAY YOUR STATE AND COUNTY TAXES And Save Cost and Expenses. [illegible]

CORN EXCHANGE BAG FACTORY. [illegible] GUNNY BAGS, [illegible] Burlap Sacks—(Extra Heavy,) COTTON, LINEN AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS Of the Best Quality. And GRAIN BAGS of every description. HART, ASTEN & CO., [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. STONE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BITUMINOUS COAL, BRIAR HILL, ORMSBY AND WILLOW BANK. Office and Yard, 210 Market Street. [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS. [illegible] CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO., Commission and Produce Merchants, NO. 35 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO, ILL.

C. A. KNIGHT & CO. [illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

REMOVAL. T. L. MILLER, SUCCESSOR TO Miller & Willmarth, HAS REMOVED TO 70 & 72 LaSalle-St., Magie's Building, Third door south of Randolph.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, General Commission Merchants, [illegible]

ILLINOIS COAL, $7 per Ton, by Car Load. VERMILLION COAL, Cheapest in the City for Family or Steam purposes. LAWSON & CO., [illegible]

WIGHT & DUNTON, [illegible] DRESSED HOGS, And all Kinds of Country Produce, [illegible] COMMISSION BUSINESS, [illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES, Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., [illegible]

MARYLAND OLD RYE WHISKY. CLABAUGH & HARRIS. [illegible]

ANNUAL MEETING. [illegible] ON MONDAY, JANUARY 8TH, At 2 o'clock P. M. [illegible] JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

LEATHER CURRIER'S WAX STUFFING [illegible] A. H. HOVEY, 194 Lake street, [illegible]

COGSWELL & MITCHELL, No. 49 LaSalle Street, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Corner LaSalle and Washington streets. [illegible]

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. [illegible] DEMAS BARNES & CO., [illegible] New York.

WILMINGTON COAL. [illegible] BRIAR HILL AND ERIE COAL, [illegible] HILL & SINCLAIR, [illegible]

NOTICE. ON JANUARY 8th, 1866, We shall offer to Package Buyers for [illegible], 800 Cases COTTON HOSIERY OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, American Ribbed and Plain Do. Sole Agents for the celebrated "DANTON KID GLOVE," GEORGE A. WICKS & CO., [illegible] NEW YORK.

DALTON'S KNITTING MACHINE. [illegible] Local Agents Wanted.

CHARLES RANDOLPH & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &c. [illegible]

NOTICE—Edward Twitty [illegible]

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

[illegible]

And one extra copy to getter up of club of twenty.

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

THE GREAT EMANCIPATION.

It is commonly said that the result of the war emancipated four millions of negroes from chattel servitude. But that is a small part of the emancipation which actually took place. The war gave freedom to twenty-five millions of whites, as well as four millions of blacks. Before the war the Union was ruled by an oligarchy as absolutely as the nations of Europe are ruled by aristocracies. The population of the United States was divided into the following classes or castes:

Slave holders and their families	350,000
Negroes belonging to slaveholders	4,000,000
Poor white trash in the South	6,000,000
Northern masses ruled by the slaveholders	20,000,000
Total population	31,000,000

The Southern masses were ruled through the machinery of the Democratic party. The Southern aristocracy possessed absolute sway in the South. They owned the bodies of four millions of the population in fee simple, that is, so far as it is physically possible for a man to hold property in his fellow man. They made this human property count three-fifths in representation in Congress, and held twenty seats in the House, based on those chattels. The "niggerless" whites, who out-numbered the slaveholders by three to one, were the willing and degraded tools of the oligarchy; they were purposely kept frightfully ignorant and wretchedly poor; few of them could read intelligibly or write legibly; as to their "spelling," we shall not attempt to describe it, except to remark that it was even worse than the orthographic system of our language as depicted by our "Nasby" associate. These poor, wretched dupes, voted for none but slaveholders; they never drew an independent breath in their lives; they stood guard over the slaves without compensation or hope of reward, and were made to believe, incredible as it may now seem, that their own dignity and superiority depended on keeping the colored people in bondage and misery!

Thus the handful of slaveholders lorded it over the entire "South," and in Congress presented an unbroken front and counted equal to the strength of twelve millions of people. The North was divided into two great parties—Democratic and Opposition. The former was allied with the slaveholders, and did their bidding with as much servility as the "poor white trash" of the South. Indeed, it embraced within its ranks the correlative class in the North, whose minds were fearfully poisoned by the lies and sophistries of the slaveholders. It is mournful to look back now and see what dreadful work these ignorant and prejudiced people in the North were duped into doing against their own welfare by their corrupt leaders. The slaves, they had only to unite their strength with the Northern sympathizers to constitute a majority in both branches of Congress, and thereby secure the adoption of all their measures both as regarded the internal and external affairs of the Republic. Whatever they demanded they received; whatever they opposed was rejected. Their will was law. Two millions of people employed in slave-breeding and trafficking lorded it over thirty millions in a country supposed to be free. The great industrial North was held bound as in a vise. The oligarchy of the South forbade any National aid to public improvements in the North; they threw out the Pacific railway bill as often as it was introduced; they treated with contempt all propositions for improving the navigation of Western harbors and rivers, and such a project as the Niagara Ship Canal was regarded as little less than treason. The Homestead bill they defeated, year after year denouncing it as an "agrarian scheme to enrich the Northern rabble." At length the North began to make organized resistance to the aggressions of the oligarchy. Stung to madness by this insubordination of their vassals, the slaveholders drew their swords to destroy the Union itself, and in the conflict slavery perished and the Union survived.

The North was emancipated by the result of the war from vassalage to the lords of the lash. Measures for the promotion of the Public Good can hereafter be introduced into Congress with some prospect of meeting with respectful consideration. Not long after the rule of the Oligarchy ceased in Congress, the beneficent Homestead bill was passed, and the generous agricultural college endowment fund was voted. The great Pacific Railway bill also became a law, and the work is now in process of construction. And before the present session expires we have faith that another highly important public improvement will be added to the list of good works—the Niagara Falls ship canal, to cheapen the transportation of food between the section of the Union that produces a surplus and the section that must have that surplus.

Thus, we begin to witness the good fruits of the emancipation of the North from bondage to the oligarchy. Henceforth the maxim of legislation will be, the greatest good to the greatest number. The political regeneration of the Republic has fairly commenced, and a glorious future is in store for the brave sons of freedom who fought the good fight and crushed the monster, slavery.

THE INDEMNITY MEMORIAL.

In the Senate, on Friday last, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Boston merchants asking for indemnity from Great Britain for vessels destroyed by the late rebel pirate Alabama. The memorial was drawn up by George B. Upton & Co., prominent merchants and shippers of that city and relates only to two vessels, the property of that firm. The mere pecuniary loss, considerable as it was, does not in reality form the basis of this action. The memorial was drawn up with unusual care and may be looked upon as the voice of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to Congress, asking for an expression of opinion as to the policy to be pursued in relation to the destruction of all property by all the late Anglo-rebel pirates, the joint production of rebel treason and English capital. It is a test case, and in this light the action of Congress in the matter will be regarded with profound solicitude, not alone by the shipping interests of the country, but by the entire people, whose moral sense has been outraged by the perfidious conduct of England. In the meantime the obnoxious vessel has been removed from the case by due course of shell and shot. The obnoxious Captain awaits trial in the Old Capitol. It will be a gratifying moral indemnity if his trial shall be ordered without delay and summary punishment follow conviction.

THE NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

We are rejoiced to learn that a movement is on foot to revive, or rather inaugurate a new Mechanics' Institute in this city, for the benefit of the laboring classes. A preliminary meeting has already been held, by the Trades' Assembly, to devise the best means to raise a fund for the erection of such an Institute, combining the advantages of a reading room, lecture room and public library, substantially upon the basis of the old Mechanics' Institute, but not, we trust, to be characterized by the gross mismanagement which attended that ill-fated enterprise.

At this stage of the world's progress it seems almost superfluous to allude to the self evident fact that whatever tends to elevate and enlighten the laboring classes equally lessens the statistics of crime, dignifies labor and redounds to the good of the entire community. Educate the employee and you enrich the employer. Where physical strength is equal the best mental labor, performed by an intelligent man, will be done in half the time and twice as well as if performed by an ignorant man, and the rule holds good through all grades of labor; and that employer does not consult his own interests who does not recognize intelligence, virtue and sobriety as the elements to be looked for the performance of his labor.

It is equally self evident that to accomplish this desired result the laborer must have help. There are to-day forty thousand mechanics and laboring men in Chicago, seeking this help, and they look very naturally to the wealthy portion of the community to obtain it, and, we trust, do not look in vain. It is for the pecuniary interest of the employer, and for the moral interest of the community, that these men should have the advantages of education which they can obtain in no other way. It will make them better and more intelligent citizens, will improve their labor and render lasting benefit upon both employer and employee.

To secure this result a committee will wait upon our business men and [illegible] subscriptions, in the confident hope [illegible] appeal will meet with a prompt [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] our citizens have been to the promotion of every good work, no laboring class equally eager to lend a helping hand to the undertaking [illegible] interests of our city, socially and commercially. No man need erect a prouder or more enduring monument than the erection of such a building, and we trust that no other element than that of securing the greatest amount of good to the laborer will be allowed to enter into it. Let it stand upon a level with the other institutions of the city, and its usefulness will soon make itself apparent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Legislature has adjourned after framing a black code for the government of the freedmen, which, in practice, will reduce them again to slavery, if permitted to be enforced. It is barbarous in all its provisions without one redeeming feature. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Columbia, the State capital, denounces it as a bloody code, which can never receive the sanction of Congress. It discriminates against the negroes in every section, dealing harshly and unjustly by them, oppressing and robbing them in person and property. After thus wronging the "Nation's Wards," and insulting the loyal people of the Union, they "cannot understand," says the correspondent, "why they are not readmitted to the Union. They say they have done all that has been required, and if more is to be demanded of them they want to know what it is and to get at it, whether it be to swallow liquid fire, exchange their white to a black delegation to Congress, or severally and individually to masticate a pint of tadpoles."

We presume it would go harder with these whitewashed rebels to treat the colored people fairly, and accord to them their political rights as American citizens, than to "swallow liquid fire," or to masticate tadpoles. They will have abundance of time to learn several useful lessons before they are sufficiently "reconstructed" to entitle them to seats in Congress. The first lesson they must get by heart is, that justice and equity must be meted out to black men on the same scales that weigh them to white men. The second thing to learn is, that the freedmen are *citizens of the United States*, and not helots, peons or serfs. The third is, that 411,000 loyal blacks have some rights that 291,000 whitewashed rebels shall be made to respect, however much it may go against the grain to do it.

An F. F. V. takes as naturally to a pistol as a babe to mother's milk, and the result in either case is equally harmless. Three Richmond editors, Pollard of the *Examiner* and Tyler and Coleman of the *Enquirer*, so the telegraph informs us, met in the hall of the Capitol the other day and fired six shots at each other without inflicting any other damage than knocking off half a tassel from the cane of the statue of Washington, and startling the House of Delegates from its fossilized propriety. Cause—a request from the editors of the *Enquirer* for the editor of the *Examiner* to stand convicted of falsehood. Result—Pollard wastes two charges on Tyler and Coleman, and T. and C. four charges on Pollard, and that is the upshot of it, with the exception of the insult to Mr. Hendin's work, for which it would have been eminently proper for Washington to have come down from his pedestal like the Commendatore in Don Juan, and ejected the editorial chivalry from the Capitol on the toe of his marble boot. There are three facts deducible from pistol shooting in Virginia: first, that the compensations of Nature are entirely at fault, for there is an immense combustion of powder and waste of lead without any loss of life; second, that coroners must be unhappy beings in Virginia, and third, that the blood-thirsty chivalry either fire blank cartridges or ought to practice at barn doors.

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE.

A Revenue Tariff vs. a Protective Tariff.

PRESIDENT WAYLAND'S REPLY TO HENRY C. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

You have allowed a correspondent to present in your columns what is denominated the reply of an American authority to a British authority on the subject of Free Trade and Protection, viz: Henry C. Carey in reply to John Bright. Will you now be so good as to publish the reply of President Wayland, (the standard authority on Political Economy in American colleges) to Henry C. Carey? In so far as your correspondent assumes that American authorities differ from English authorities on this point, he is entirely mistaken. Benjamin Franklin, the embodiment of American common sense, was a free trader. The late Dr. Channing, who had given much attention to the subject, was a free trader, and wrote one of his strongest essays in favor of Free Trade. Dr. Wayland, whose work on the Elements of Political Economy has been adopted as a text book in most of the colleges and high schools in this country, presents, I undertake to say, a perfectly unanswerable argument for Free Trade. Hence it is not true that American authorities are opposed to British authorities. Mr. Henry C. Carey I do not count an authority on this question. Other people may. I consider him a very shallow, opinionated person. The principal standard authorities in the English language are Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, and Dr. Wayland—all free traders. When Adam Smith commenced writing on this question, England was afflicted with the Protective theory as badly as our own country. Not only were all kinds of manufactures protected by high duties against the competition of France, Holland and Italy, but the farmers were protected against the competition of all other grain and meat producing countries. Adam Smith commenced studying the question upon first principles. He laid it down as a fundamental principle that the rule which each man in the community instinctively applies to his own business cannot be wrong when applied to the business of the whole community. That rule is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. From this fundamental principle Mr. Smith deduced the proposition that it is better for each man in a nation, that is, for the whole nation, to buy a given article from another nation where it can be obtained with the products of one day's labor, than to enact laws requiring it to be bought at home, where it costs two days' labor. In the latter case he held that one day's labor was absolutely lost. The Government does not get it, because the foreign article is excluded. The home manufacturer does not get it (or he gets only a portion of it) because the theory is that it costs him so much more to produce the thing than it costs the foreigner. It is sheer loss and waste, benefiting nobody, but robbing the consumer, by preventing him from getting the thing he wants where he can get it for the products of one day's labor. These principles Adam Smith embodied in his "Wealth of Nations" at a time when England was a nation of Protectionists. His book was violently assailed by the Henry C. Careys of his day, but it arrested the attention of William Pitt, who was about instituting experiments in Free Trade when the wars of the French Revolution broke out and prevented him from carrying out his purpose. After the war ceased in 1816, the great battle of Free Trade and Protection commenced in England, extending over a period of nearly thirty years. Anybody who will read Miss Martineau's History of this interesting epoch will be surprised to find how the arguments of the protectionists of England are now being parroted by the protectionists of America—how they were all going to the dogs if the duties were reduced on their particular manufactures—how the cheap labor and better products of France and Holland would ruin them, etc., etc. He will also find that, as the principles laid down by Adam Smith were put in practice, not only was the consumer of manufactured goods benefited, but the manufacturer prospered ever more than before. Leaning upon the government, instead of his own wits, for protection against competition, he allowed the world to surpass him in the manufacturing arts, so that France and Holland could produce a better and cheaper article than England. But once thrown upon his own resources the English manufacturer bestirred himself. He adopted his neighbors' improvements in machinery, he invented other improvements, he could soon produce as good and cheap an article as they, and thus he not only retained his own market when the duties were removed, but he was enabled to sell twice as many goods as before, because, the price of the goods being lessened, twice as many people as before were able to buy them.

One word on the subject of revenue to the Government. Can anybody be so obtuse as not to see that the moment a tariff becomes *protective* it ceases to be favorable to the *raising of revenue*? Protection means exclusion, not necessarily absolute exclusion, but exclusion to some extent. Exclusion means depriving the Government of revenue to the extent of the exclusion. But, it may be said, if we exclude foreign goods we nevertheless buy home manufactures, and the American manufacturer pays taxes on them. True, but what amount of tax does he pay to the Government? The consumer pays a tax equal to the amount of the duty on the imported article, which at present is from two to five times greater than the tax on the domestic article. But the manufacturer pays to the Government only the tax on the domestic article. Therefore the consumer pays one tax to the Government, and from one to four taxes to the manufacturer, which may be a profit to the manufacturer or may be dead loss to everybody, as previously shown. Reduce the import duty to the level of the domestic duty, and you gain the largest possible consumption and therefore the largest possible revenue. It is well known that the number of consumers who can buy cloth at five dollars a yard is five or ten times greater than the number who can buy the same cloth at ten dollars a yard. Therefore a reduction of duties on cloth must necessarily increase the number of consumers and consequently the revenue, not merely in proportion to the reduction, but in a far greater ratio, down to the point where competition is left free. We have got the duties on some things so high that they can only be bought by persons having incomes above $5,000 a year. What proportion of the whole community have incomes above $5,000 a year? Certainly not more than one in five hundred—probably not more than one in a thousand. To get a revenue from the one man we put our duties so high that we overshoot the remaining four hundred and ninety-nine. Reduce the duties till you bring the article within the reach of persons having incomes of $1,000 per year, and you bring into the market of consumers and tax-payers at least twenty where you before had one.

You might as well attempt to dam up the Nile with bulrushes as to chain this great agricultural Northwest to the car of protection. Protection means monopoly, and however the farmers may have been deluded in times past with the song of "bringing the producer and consumer together," they will not be slow in learning that when brought together it is only that the one may eat up the other. Farmer A is taxed five dollars on his coat. One dollar goes to the Government and four dollars to manufacturer B. This is what is meant by bringing the two together. If each consumer were called upon by the tax gatherer once a year to get the amount he now pays indirectly to "protect home industry," you would hear such a cry from one end of the land to the other as has not been heard since the bombardment of Sumter.

Dr. Wayland's chapter on Protective Duties is as follows:

ON THE EFFECTS OF DIRECT LEGISLATION AS A MEANS OF INCREASING PRODUCTION.

I have thus far said nothing upon the effect of legislative enactment, by means of bounties and protecting duties, as a means of increasing production. The reason is, that I have not yet been able to discover in what manner they produce this effect. Nevertheless, since many persons suppose them to be of great importance, it might seem that a discussion of this subject was incomplete, if they were passed over in silence. I shall devote this section to a consideration of their effects.

1. Duties of this sort are to be considered apart from those levied for the support of Government, because they are either not necessary for this purpose, or else they are levied for a different object. Thus, if five per cent. on an import be necessary to the support of government, and ten per cent. be levied, in order to favor, or, as it is said, to protect one branch of industry, the additional five per cent. is levied for a distinct object, aside from that of the support of government. It is only this latter part of the duty which we propose to consider; that is, so much of the duty as is levied for the purpose of favoring one particular product.

2. Now, if such a duty have any effect upon the productiveness of a nation, it must be in one of three ways. It must either first increase the capital of a country; or, secondly, increase the number of laborers; or, third, create a greater stimulus to labor. I think it evident, from what has already been shown, that every condition which affects production, must exert its influence in one of these three methods.

DOES PROTECTION INCREASE THE CAPITAL OF A COUNTRY?

3. I think it evident, that legislation of this sort cannot increase the capital of a country. The capital of a country, at any moment, is its present amount of annual and fixed capital. Now, a law cannot create capital; since, if it could, there would be no necessity for any other labor than that of legislation; and, in order to grow rich, a nation would have nothing to do but meet in public assembly, and spend its whole time in making and hearing speeches, and enacting laws. I believe, however, that this mode of growing rich, has never been found remarkably successful.

If it be said that, in this manner, we shall attract foreign capital to our own country, I answer: this depends not upon legislation, but upon the rate of interest, and the security of property. If these conditions be more favorable here than in another country, capital will flow hither. If they be more favorable in another country than here, it will flow thither. The system of Great Britain has been exclusive, but capital does not go from this country to be invested there.

DOES PROTECTION INCREASE THE LABOR OF A COUNTRY.

4. Legislation of this kind cannot increase the actual number of laborers. The number of laborers is as the number of inhabitants. Legislation has never been supposed to have any power to create men. It is true, population is found always to increase with the increase of the means of living; that is, with the increase of the productiveness of labor. Population will increase or diminish, just in proportion as a laborer is able to procure greater or less wages for a day's labor; that is, as everything is cheaper or dearer. Whether the tendency of duties is to render production cheap, remains to be considered. It must, however, be evident to all, that laws do not create human beings; of course, they add nothing to the number of laborers, that is, of human beings in a country.

It may be said, we may thus induce laborers to come from other countries. To this it may be answered: this will depend upon the wages of labor. If laborers be better paid here than elsewhere, they will come here, and not otherwise. Besides, what is called protection changes only the mode of labor; that is, it takes men from one mode of labor, to employ them upon another. Suppose, then, that it attracts foreign laborers to one branch of industry; it deters those in another branch of industry from immigrating. If, for instance, manufacturers are protected, this will tend to encourage manufacturers to immigrate; but it will, in a correspondent proportion, discourage agriculturists.

DOES PROTECTION INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF LABOR IN A COUNTRY.

5. If, then, discriminating duties produce any effect upon production, it must be by stimulating industry; that is, while the amount of capital and the number of laborers remain the same, by stimulating men to labor more industriously, and thus to create a greater amount of production than they would under other circumstances. This, I believe, is supposed to be the way in which the system produces its effect. This is the point of view in which we shall now proceed to consider it.

The manner in which this is done is the following: Suppose a country to be under a free system, and that every one is devoting himself to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, as he finds it the most for his interest; under these circumstances, there will be a certain average of productiveness, both of labor and of capital. Woollen cloth can be procured, by exchange, for five dollars a yard; but it cannot, in the present state of the country, be manufactured for less than ten dollars a yard; that is, capital and labor are, in everything else, so productive that they could not be abstracted from other employments at the same rate of profits, unless the manufacturer could receive ten dollars a yard for his cloth. Now suppose that in order to enable him to do this, a duty of five dollars a yard is levied on imported cloth, by which the price of all cloth is raised to ten dollars a yard, that it may be in the favor of the manufacturer to employ his capital and labor in this manner. There is no doubt that thus the manufacture of cloth might be established.

Now I think it evident, upon inspection, that the productiveness of labor is not, by this operation, increased. The reason why cloth was not manufactured before, was that the productiveness of labor and capital, in this mode of investment, was lower than the average productiveness of labor and capital in the other modes of investment. All that has been effected is, to raise the productiveness *here* to the general average *elsewhere*.

There has been nothing done to render it any greater, either in this or in any other employment; for I presume that no one will contend, that one kind of industry should be really more highly paid than another; nor that, if it were desired, it could be effected without the aid of a direct monopoly.

But the manufacturer now gets ten dollars for that which before would bring only five. Let us inquire whence this additional five dollars comes.

It is evident that government possesses nothing. All that it possesses is precisely so much taken from the annual revenue of individuals. In this case, therefore, it really bestows nothing, but only causes a transfer of annual revenues, from one party to another. The case is, therefore, the same as it would be if, while there had been no duty imposed, every man had been allowed to buy cloth for five dollars a yard, but had been obliged, for every yard that he bought, to pay five dollars to the manufacturer. It would be the same thing to both parties at present. The consumer would then, as now, pay ten dollars a yard for cloth, and the manufacturer might sell it for five, if he received five more as a gratuity. The five dollars that have been added to the revenue of the one, are precisely five dollars *taken from* the revenue of the other.

Now if this be the fact, inasmuch as what is added to the productiveness of the industry of the one class, is taken from the productiveness of the industry of the other class, it would seem that what the one has gained the other has lost; and hence, that there can be no increased stimulus to industry *on the whole*, since, by as much as the *one* is stimulated, the *other* is depressed. What you have given to the one class has only raised his mode of labor to the point of productiveness at which that of all the other classes existed before; while the means by which this has been effected, has, to the whole amount of its effect, reduced the productiveness of all the other classes lower than it was before. By just as much as *this productiveness has been diminished*, by so much has the stimulus to industry been, upon the whole, decreased.

But secondly: As the *price* of the article is increased, the *demand* for the article is diminished. This has been before illustrated. There will, therefore, be less of the article produced, because less of it is wanted. By all this *diminution* is the demand for labor diminished; the price of labor must, therefore, fall, and the stimulus to labor be, *by so much*, decreased.

This effect will take place, in what manner soever the discriminating duty may operate. Suppose, that from scarcity of wool, the price of imported cloth had, without any duty, been doubled? The result would have been, that the demand would so have fallen off, that multitudes would have been thrown out of employment, and whole establishments would have been ruined. Suppose that, by a duty, we exclude the foreign cloth, and make it ourselves, but at double the price. There will be a less quantity made, than before. But the imported cloth was not to be had for nothing. Some of our own population were obliged to raise the products which we sent in exchange for it. As we do not take their cloth, they cannot take our produce. Of course, all those who labored in the products which were exchanged for cloth, are out of employment. There was a demand for a sufficient amount of their labor to purchase one thousand bales of cloth; suppose, now, there is a demand for labor sufficient to make only five hundred bales of cloth. By all the difference, therefore, between the labor necessary to procure one thousand bales by exchange, and that necessary to manufacture five hundred bales by exchange, five hundred bales, is the demand for industry diminished, and, of course, the stimulus to industry weakened.

We see, then, what is the tendency of a system of this kind. First, as far as the manufacturer is concerned, it cannot increase his profit beyond the average profits of every other employment; for, if competition be allowed, capital and labor will flow into it, whatever may be its advantages, until its profits fall to the general level. Secondly, the demand for other labor is diminished by the reduced consumption created by a rise of price, and also, as this rise of price increases the expenses of living, it makes even these reduced wages of less value than they were before. Hence the tendency is, to reduce the profit of *capital* and of *labor* in the whole community lower than they were before such duty was imposed. To this reduced average, manufacturers must themselves conform; and hence, by this very operation, they themselves must suffer. Hence we see the reason why, when once a duty is imposed for the protection of a particular branch of manufactures, it is not long before a larger protective duty is demanded; and also why a protective duty, which at first is followed by great manufacturing enterprise and success, is so commonly afterward followed by so universal a depression of manufacturing industry.

This is the result, so far as the effect upon our own country is concerned. But this is not all. A rise of prices must, of necessity, follow a protecting duty; for this is its very object. Its object is to raise the price of some particular product, so that it may be created where it could not be created before. If it produce no rise of prices it is useless. Now, a rise of prices raises the cost of production, and, by its whole effect, must raise the price of every product which we create. By this whole effect, therefore, is our *foreign* market injured. If we can raise cotton at ten cents a pound, and bring it into market as cheap as other nations, we have as good an opportunity as they for selling it. If we can raise it at nine cents, we can undersell *them*, and supply the whole market; or, if we sell it at the same price as before, we gain one cent more on the pound. If, by increase of the expenses of living, we cannot raise it for less than eleven cents a pound they will undersell us, and we shall be obliged to give up the raising of cotton, either partially or altogether; and the industry engaged in raising and transporting the cotton, and what we receive in exchange for it, must be either partially or wholly thrown out of employment. Every one must see, that the manufactures of England could be afforded much lower, that is, would be able much better to compete with those of other nations, if, by abolishing her duties on corn, her manufactures could be supplied with the necessaries of life at half the present cost. At the same profit to the laborer and capitalist, her products could be afforded at a price less than at present by the whole amount of the difference in the expenses of living. By this difference, she would both undersell other nations and increase the demand for her manufactures, thus reaping, at once, a double advantage.

But once more: It is seen that, by such a system, the course of industry and of capital in a nation, must be greatly changed. Thus when an article is imported, one class of producers must labor to create the article which we exchange for it; another class must build ships to transport it; and another class must carry on the transportation. By a discriminating duty, all these classes must, either in whole or in part, be thrown out of employment, and this capital be either reduced in value, or rendered wholly useless. Now this is an injury, both to the capitalist and the laborer. The property of the one and the skill of the other are rendered useless, and by so much is it a total loss to the country. It may be said, let them seek other employments. True; they must do this; but this renders it not the less true, that there has been *so much loss*. If a man's house be burned down, it is easy to say to him, move into another house; but this does not alter the fact, that his house has been burned down, and that he has suffered lost to precisely this amount.

But, suppose he turn to the other employment. It has been shown that the average of profit, in this employment, cannot be higher than the average of profit in the employment which he left. He is then no better off than he was before, and, in the meantime, he has lost the skill and capital which he spent many years to acquire; and he has lost them, not as in the case mentioned p. 97, by the progress of civilization, and with the prospect of bettering his condition, but by an act of arbitrary legislation. By all this amount of depreciation, therefore, is he, and of course the whole country, poorer by the change.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A Sister Murdered by Her Brother, who Glories in His Crime, and Gives a Reason for It—Five Children left Motherless.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 5th.]

Yesterday, shortly after noon, three men residing at Connor's Creek, about five miles out on the Gratiot road, came to this city, having in their custody one John Hanly *alias* Cooper, who had, about twelve o'clock on that day, murdered his own sister in cold blood, having almost literally chopped her to pieces with an axe.

Cooper, on Wednesday evening, went to Connor's Creek, from this city, and put up that night at John Corby's hotel. Yesterday forenoon he proceeded to the house of his brother-in-law, Wm. Lynch, a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity, and found his sister, Mrs. Lynch, engaged in washing. Feeling tired, he sat down in a chair and fell asleep. He remained asleep until about 12 o'clock, and when he awoke he conversed with his sister. He then drew a revolver, which he had provided himself with, and deliberately fired at her, but missed his mark.

He then seized an axe and dealt the unfortunate woman a fearful blow in the head. The sharp edge of the instrument struck her upon the bridge of the nose—having been swung around sidewise—and almost severed the skull. The lifeless body fell at the feet of the murderer, and he, as if seized with an additional fit of desperation, immediately thereafter commenced cutting her body with the same weapon. This was cut entirely across the breast in a diagonal manner, so that when found the heart was perfectly bare. It is thought the murderer must have struck several blows in the latter region, as one blow of the axe could not have made so terrible a wound.

While this was going on, one of Mrs. Lynch's children (a boy), Mr. L. being absent from the house—ran out and informed several workmen, who were building a school-house in the vicinity, that his mother was being murdered. The men rushed to the scene of danger, and found that the information was too true. The front door of the house was locked, but they went to the back door and there beheld the murderer emerging from the place with the instrument which had completed his bloody work in his hand. The weapon and himself were literally covered with the yet warm blood of the unfortunate victim.

The men secured the murderer and started to investigate what had been done. The sight that met their gaze, as they entered the room where the terrible crime had been committed, was appalling in the extreme. There, upon the bare floor, covered with the horrid wounds described above, and surrounded by a pool of blood, lay the lifeless remains, of what a short time previously was a happy mother. The children, struck dumb with the awful scene, were crouched or kneeling by the side of the body, piteously bewailing the fate of their protector and dearest friend. The whole scene was one never to be forgotten, and we trust never again may be witnessed.

The murderer, covered with gore, stood, with apparent stoical indifference, gazing upon the result of his work, but only for a very short time. His captors soon marched him off to Justice Corry's residence, where a complaint was made out and, having pleaded guilty to the charge, he was committed to the county jail. The parties having the prisoner in charge procured a strong rope and securely bound him hand and foot. They then placed him in a wagon and brought him to this city.

Our reporter during the afternoon called at the jail, and elicited from the prisoner the following history of his life and facts connected with the bloody deed, the most material parts of which are corroborated by other parties; although, if we mistake not, there is one fact that he did not refer to, and that is, he has already served one term in the State Prison. The following is, in substance, his story, which he told us immediately after having washed the blood from his hands and face, and with an indifference that would naturally exist in the most heartless villain on record:

The murderer's real name is John Cooper, although he is known by the name of Hanly. He is an Irishman by birth, and came to this country about twenty years ago. He worked in this city as a laborer for several years, and subsequently removed to Ohio, where he became estranged from his wife—for what reason he refuses to tell. He left his children, four in number, to be cared for by some friends, and wandered about from one State to another. He returned to this city some time ago, and obtained employment at repairing and laying track on the Central Railroad. He says that his sister—his murdered victim—murdered his father and mother in Ireland, some years ago, and he determined to avenge their tragic death. He waited patiently until the day fixed upon—which was yesterday—to carry his designs into execution, and armed himself with a revolver to commit the murder. He went to the house of his sister, as before stated, and attacked her there in the presence of her children. He says he only intended to strike her once, after he gained possession of the axe, but after having struck one blow he became mad, and did not care what he did.

He said, further, that he considered well what he was going to do, and accomplished what he originally intended, and was glad of it. He considers that he is amenable to the law, and his mind is fully made up for the consequences. In short, he speaks of the awful deed as a commonplace event, and seems to fear neither God nor man. He is 38 years of age, not very stoutly built, but of muscular frame, and his countenance bears evidence of great determination.

His murdered sister was about forty-two years of age, and besides a large circle of friends, leaves a kind husband and five children to mourn her untimely death. Her husband is well known in the community where he resides, and has the sympathy of everybody in this his hour of bereavement.

Upon the whole, this is the foulest tragedy that has occurred in this neighborhood for a long time, if ever, and we hope to see the author of so much misery have a speedy trial, and receive the punishment he really merits.

A Servant Girl, Accused of Robbery, Sees a Policeman Coming and Jumps into a Well.

[From the Davenport Gazette, 4th.]

Mr. Orendorff, who keeps a dry goods store in Fejervary's block, on Second street, a short time ago missed about one hundred and fifty dollars from a bureau drawer. Suspecting a hired girl in his family of the theft, he deposited a small amount of marked money in the same place. This also disappeared, and was subsequently found upon the person of the girl. She was at once charged with the theft, and was promised humanity from punishment if she would give up the amount. This she would not do. Palmer Clark, the policeman, was called in, therefore, yesterday morning, to take her into custody. Upon seeing the officer come into the store, the girl became very much frightened, and rushing into the yard leaped into a well about twenty-five feet deep. The news spread through the neighborhood like wildfire, that a [illegible] jumped into a well, and a great [illegible] crowded to the spot, but no one seemed to be disposed to go down after her, until Mr. Clark got a rope on Brady street, and [illegible] consented to bring her up. [illegible] by [illegible] cloth under her arms and [illegible] this to a rope, [illegible] she was drawn to the surface [illegible] condition—but [illegible]. There were about three feet of water in the well. She was carried into the house and cared for by Mrs. Orendorff and the neighbors. It was really remarkable that the girl was not seriously injured on the walls of the well, which is very narrow.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Executive Board.

[From the Springfield Journal, 5th.]

The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society met yesterday morning, at the secretary's room, in this city. Present—A. B. McConnell, President; Vice Presidents G. W. Gage, D. H. Rosentiel, G. Lee, W. H. Fennell, O. B. Galusha, J. H. Pickrell, [illegible], C. Lasbury, A. J. Pearcy, S. [illegible], [illegible], C. Brown, H. C. Johns and [illegible], Board of Agriculture; J. P. Reynolds, Secretary, and [illegible], Superintendent of Grounds.

Mr. Johns read a report on the European cattle plague. [illegible] it was referred to a special committee, with a request to report during the present session.

Premium of $50 awarded to Dr. J. F. Long, of Alton, for essay on "Fruit Houses, and Preserving Green Fruits."

Essay on "The Diary," by C. W. Marsfield, was reserved.

Premium of $10 to Mrs. H. B. Hastead, of Tuscola, for essay on the "Education of Farmers' Daughters in Agriculture."

The essay of Mrs. H. C. Johns on the "Education of Farmers' Daughters," received a premium of $50.

It was voted that the next State Fair be held at Chicago, commencing on Monday, the 24th of September next.

AFTERNOON.

The Treasurer presented his report, showing balance on hand January 1st, 1865, $[illegible]. Amount received from all sources, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible]. Amount paid out, $[illegible]. On hand, $[illegible].

In view of the damage done to fruits and vegetables by insects, resolutions were passed for the appointment of a State Entomologist, who shall report all information on the subject of insects, provided the requisite salary can be raised by legislature or otherwise.

A premium on [illegible] [illegible]—First premium to J. [illegible], of [illegible] county; [illegible] premium to [illegible], of Peoria county.

First premium on apple orchard to Dr. E. S. Long, of Alton.

First premium on sorghum syrup to Thos. Bradbury, of Pike county.

The Board then held a thirteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Society, Mr. Brown was called upon, gave a very interesting account of the foundation and history of the Society.

EVENING.

Mr. Minier in the chair.

Mr. Kinney reported against the culture of Rocky Mountain "bunch grass," as it will not grow in this region.

The essay on "the dairy" was recommended for a premium.

First premium was awarded to Thomas Bradbury, of Pike county, for best six varieties of wheat.

Second premium on same, to A. B. Galusha, of Kendall county.

The board then took up the revision of the regular premium list, and the examination and enlargement of the miscellaneous list.

WESTERN DISTILLERIES.

The New Law Regulating the Manufacture of Whiskey.

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

From a private letter from a gentleman now in Washington, we learn that an attempt is to be made to perpetrate a fraud on Western distilleries, which will, if carried into operation, as it is likely to be, break down and destroy every distillery in the West. The case is as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed certain commissioners to fix up the law regulating the manufacture of whiskey. These commissioners have accepted a bill drawn up by the distillers of New York, which bill contains the following features:

1st. One thousand dollars license for every distillery.

2d. One thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for a Government detective for each distillery. The distillery paying for its own detective.

3d. Requiring each distillery to build four cisterns, each capable of holding twenty-four hours' run, with a lock worth $300 on the door.

4th. Each distillery to build a bonded warehouse.

5th. No whiskey to be sold except through bonded warehouses.

6th. Whiskey to be gauged first in cisterns then in barrels, then in bonded warehouses, then out of bond when transferred, then into bond at point shipped, then out of bond when sold. Each gauging one-half cent a gallon. The barrels to be gauged full.

Now, a barrel cannot be filled full of high proof whiskey within a gallon, owing to the expansion of the fluid by change of temperature. If a lot of barrels were filled full here during the present cold weather and shipped East, and a thaw should take place, the expansion of the whiskey would burst every barrel. While at New York the barrels could be filled and used immediately without damage ensuing. Distillers here inform us that Eastern manufacturers can get rich out of this one item alone over Western men. Then, as the barrels are gauged at every point shipped it follows that Western whiskey stands three or four more gaugings than the Eastern article, and consequently so much more advantage is offered the East. These fixtures will cost at least ten thousand dollars. A sum so large as that will shut up every small whiskey manufactory. Giving the larger establishments an unfair advantage. The utmost efforts, our informant tells us, are being made at Washington, by the New York dealers, to have this bill put through, as they see in it a scheme to kill off the small manufacturers, cripple those in the West and thus give the market into the hands of a few. The clause requiring the barrel to be full is peculiarly unjust, as from the nature of the article that cannot be done with safety. In order to avert this evil to the interests of Peoria, our distillers ought to set vigorously to work and instruct Western members of Congress to work against the bill and endeavor to defeat it, as its neither more nor less than a glaring outrage.

The Beginning of Suits Against Edwin M. Stanton—Claim for $100,000 Damages for False Imprisonment.

[From the New York World, 4th.]

A suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court in this city against Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for one hundred thousand dollars damages for the false imprisonment of one of the owners of the ninety-five tons of tobacco seized and destroyed at Fredericksburg, in March last, by order of the War Department. The case came up yesterday at Chambers, before Justice Sutherland, on a motion by plaintiff's counsel to strike out parts of the answer as redundant, irrelevant and contradictory, or to require defendant to make it more definite and certain. The plaintiff, Mr. Joseph H. Maddox, claimed that, with the knowledge and consent of the proper authorities, and with a full and lawful permit and authority, he had obtained possession of the tobacco, and was engaged in transferring it within the lines near Fredericksburg, when, by the order and procurement of Mr. Stanton the property was seized, and he was himself arrested in violation of all law, and thrown into prison at Baltimore under the name of James Brown. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff, in addition to the arrest above stated, was also on the 18th of April, while he was a good and loyal citizen, and had borne and conducted himself as such, "without any just or lawful or rightful authority, and in defiance and derogation of his rights, wantonly and maliciously caused and procured to be arrested" by the defendant, and imprisoned at Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, and at Washington until the 8th of June. At the time of the second arrest, on the 14th of March last, the defendant, it is alleged, well knew the plaintiff's real name, and that he had done nothing in violation of any law, but imprisoned him under the name of James Brown, for the purpose of keeping the fact of the tobacco seizure a secret unknown to his friends or counsel, and so that no legal steps could be taken for his discharge, and for the same reason all access was denied him, and he was detained for sixty-nine days, until President Johnson released him by a special order. The plaintiff, during the whole period of his incarceration, was kept in ignorance of the cause of his arrest; no charge or complaint was made against him; no counsel was allowed to see him, and he finally had to pay thousands of money to the government agents to have the opportunity of sending a letter to his wife. At the time of his arrest all of his papers showing the legality of the transaction he was engaged in were taken from him and never returned. His final release was effected through an application made on his behalf to President Johnson, and was granted against the advice of Mr. Stanton. When a similar application was made to Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton tried to dissuade him from making any order for plaintiff's discharge.

Mr. Stanton's answer, which was sworn to on the 5th of December, first claims that the court has no jurisdiction in the case, for the reason that neither of the parties are residents of this city; that the defendant is a resident of the city of Washington, and then was and still is Secretary of War under the Government of the United States; that none of the alleged wrongs, injuries and trespasses occurred within the State. The defendant then makes a general and also a qualified denial. He denies that the plaintiff was arrested by him or his order, and then alleges on information and belief that Maddox was arrested for violation of the articles of war, and for certain military offences against the Government, and was for a time kept in custody thereunder; that plaintiff by himself or counsel made requests to the defendant, in his official capacity as Secretary of War, to be released and that probable cause appearing that he had committed such offences, Mr. Stanton in the exercise of his discretion, caused him to be released on parole and bail, to be tried by a military tribunal. The answer then recites that the United States was then engaged in the suppression of a rebellion; that Fredericksburg was in the immediate neighborhood of the field of hostilities, and that Baltimore was subject to martial law, under the proclamation of the President and sanctioned by act of Congress; that traffic with the enemy was subject to military control; that plaintiff, as defendant was informed, was arrested by the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, in conjunction with Mr. E. Martin and J. F. Monahan, and held for unlawful intercourse, correspondence, traffic and commerce with the enemy, and with the inhabitants of the rebellious States, and engaged in the transportation of goods therein, in violation of the articles of war and the act of Congress; that an examination was directed to be made, and upon it the Bureau of Military Justice recommended that the plaintiff be held for trial before a military court; that what defendant did was no more than he should justly do, and was bound to do as Secretary of War while hostilities were pending. Mr. Stanton, in conclusion, pleads in bar to any remedy [illegible] [illegible] of Congress [illegible] March 3, 1863, claiming that all he did was done by him in his official capacity, and by authority and direction of the President.

The motion was argued at length by ex-Judge Cowles for plaintiff and ex-Judge Pierrepont for defendant. It was claimed that defendant should specify some of the facts constituting some of the military offences alleged, so that the plaintiff could fairly meet them on the trial. The Judge took the papers.

William Lloyd Garrison's Farewell.

On the 29th of December, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison stopped the publication of *The Liberator*, retiring with a graceful valedictory address, in which he sums up the results of forty years' labor in the anti-slavery cause. He says:

Commencing my editorial career when only twenty years of age, I have followed it continuously till I have attained my sixtieth year—first, in connection with *The Free Press*, in Newburyport, in the spring of 1826; next, with *The National Philanthropist*, in Boston, in 1827; next, with *The Journal of the Times*, in Bennington, Vt., in 1828-9; next, with *The Genius Universal Emancipation*, in Baltimore, in 1829-30; and, finally, with *The Liberator*, in Boston, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the first of January, 1866; at the start, probably the youngest member of the editorial fraternity in the land, now, perhaps, the oldest, not in years, but in continuous service—unless Mr. Bryant, of the New York *Evening Post*, be an exception.

Whether I shall again be connected with the press, in a similar capacity, is quite problematical; but, at my period of life, I feel no prompting to start a new journal at my own risk, and with the certainty of struggling against wind and tide as I have done in the past.

* * The object for which the *Liberator* was commenced—the extermination of chattel slavery—having been gloriously consummated, it seems to me specially appropriate to let its existence cover the historic period of the great struggle, leaving what remains to be done to complete the work of emancipation to other instrumentalities (of which I hope to avail myself), under new auspices, with more abundant means, and with millions instead of hundreds for allies.

Most happy am I to be no longer in conflict with the mass of my fellow-countrymen on the subject of slavery. For no man of any refinement or sensibility can be indifferent to the approbation of his fellow-men, if it be rightly earned. But to obtain it by going with the multitude to do evil—by pandering to despotic power or a corrupt public sentiment—is self-degradation and personal dishonor:

"For more true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels."

Better to be always in a minority of one with God—branded as madman, incendiary, fanatic, heretic, infidel—frowned upon by "the powers that be," and mobbed by the populace—or consigned ignominiously to the gallows like him whose "soul is marching on, though his body lies mouldering in the grave," or burnt to ashes at the stake like Wickliffe, or nailed to the cross like Him who "gave Himself for the world,"—in defence of the right, than like Herod, having the shouts of a multitude, crying "It is the voice of a god, and not of a man!"

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Moravian—Steamer News—The Fenian Trials—More Convictions—Terrible Coal Mine Explosion—Thirty-two Persons Killed—Advance in United States Securities—A Warning to French Students—The Italian Ministry—The Markets.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool, December 21, via Londonderry, 22d, has arrived.

The steamer Kangaroo, from New York arrived on the 22d. The Australasian, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 20th. The North America, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 20th. The City of Manchester and Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st.

There is no political news of importance.

The Fenian trials and convictions continue, at Cork. McCafferty's acquittal being the only one thus far. Jeremiah Donovan and Thomas Duggan were sentenced respectively to five and ten years' penal servitude. The trial of Charles Underwood O'Connell was progressing, and evidence was given connecting him with the Head Centre in New York.

Another coal mine explosion near Martherill-ville killed thirty-two persons and injured many others.

Satterthwaite's circular of evening of the 20th of December says: "Since our last a very large amount of business has been transacted in 5-20s, at considerably enhanced quotations, the Message of President Johnson giving renewed confidence. The first quotation was 66½@67, Illinois Central and Erie shares also improved, the former closing at 80@81½, and the latter at 50¼@51. Dealings in these securities were somewhat checked, owing to the difficulty purchasers in obtaining forthcoming bonds, unless the shares are transmitted to New York for registration.

The London *Times* says: "American securities, especially 5-20s, continue to be imported in large amounts by each steamer, and but for this, the remittance of specie from America would be much larger. Although to some extent this is a negative result, so far as our money market is concerned, it is certain that a directly payment in advance to America, is to exist, as the goods we send to America goods for the raw material of which we have to pay cash, she discharges her debt to a considerable extent in paper."

Advices from Frankfort state that since the receipt of the President's message, a most extensive business had taken place in American stocks, accompanied by a rise of three and a half per cent in two days. The outstanding speculations in the hope of options for the end of the year, mainly contributed to this movement which was carried prices to a point 3 per cent above those at New York. At the same time the German public generally have considered purchases made in the year, are still engaged, and their exclusive in their partiality that all several in making for Turkish or other loans or shares in any company prove entirely unattractive."

FRANCE.—Notices had been posted by the faculties of various learned societies, warning the students that if they seek to disturb order in any way they will be brought before the Council, and will be liable to perpetual exclusion from the Paris University.

The Bourse is flat at 68f. 2½c.

ITALY.—It is reported at Florence that the Ministry had tendered their resignation. The provisional budget was under debate in the Chamber of Deputies, and meeting with some opposition.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 20th showed an improved tone, notwithstanding the drain of gold to the Continent continues. Consols fractionally advanced. The discount demand at the bank was comparatively moderate, and in open market there was diminished pressure.

The *Times* says the statement from New York that the Chilian envoy to that city thought fit to give a banquet to the representative of the anarchical Mexican Republic, has excited in the City of London to increase the sympathy entertained for the Chilians in their dispute with Spain.

The *Times* says the present condition in the colony of Victoria, if carried much farther, must inevitably assume the form of a conflict between the Assembly and the mother country.

The cattle plague is reported more favorable.

The *Times* city article says a purchase of two hundred thousand pounds consols for the Court of Chancery, coupled with the circumstance of the banks not having adopted any advance in the rate of discount, caused English funds to be steady yesterday, at an advance of an eighth, but the improvement was not maintained. Between this date and the 14th of January, the market will be liable to be influenced occasionally by arrangements in connection with the large amount of securities to be deposited with the Court of Chancery on account of the new railway bills.

The Paris correspondence of the London *News* says: "It is generally thought that France and the United States will, in a friendly way, hit upon a plan for giving full scope to the Monroe Doctrine, without hurting the dignity of France. The French Government, in this arrangement, will make a great point of preventing repudiation of the Mexican loan."

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton easier and ⅛d lower on the week for American. Sales of the week, 69,000 bales. New Orleans middling at 21½d. Friday's sales were 15,000 bales and market closing with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and steady, except lard, which was easier.

Consols closed on Friday at 87⅛@87¼ for money. United States 5-20s 66@66¼; Erie shares, 58¾@58⅞; Illinois Central, 81@81½. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £149,000.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—The Cotton Broker's Circular reports sales of the week 69,000 bales. Cotton market easier, and prices ¼d lower for American. Authorized quotations are: fair Orleans, 22d; middling Orleans, 21½d; fair Mobile, 22¼; middling Mobile, 21; fair uplands, 22¼d; middling uplands, 21d. Stock in port, 850,000 bales, of which 148,000 are American.

Breadstuffs dull and nominal.

ANTI-MONOPOLY MEETING.

Large Meeting of Farmers at Rockford—Interesting Speeches—The Resolutions Adopted—A Northwestern Freight Agent on the Witness Stand.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, ILL., Jan. 6.

A Convention for miscellaneous purposes was held this afternoon in Rockford. It was organized at 2 o'clock in Brown's Hall. Mr. G. H. Mariner occupied the chair, and Mr. J. S. Hyatt acted as Secretary.

MR. STILES' ADDRESS.

Mr. E. G. Stiles stated that this was a Farmer's Meeting, but the resolutions to be brought before it were from a previous meeting of the stockholders of the Union Despatch Company. Its purposes were to urge cheap transportation, cheap storage and honest inspection of the farmer's products, and to achieve this, they desired to gain unity of action in electing honest members of the Legislature, and in opposing the railroad monopolies. These monopolies are, he said, drawing the very life-blood from the people, and by their exorbitant charges they are paying dividends on the face of stock originally only worth half its face, and paying enormous salaries to their officers, greater than ever. The great evil, however, was that of the system of grain storage in Chicago, controlled by the Northwestern Railroad Company, by which all grain which they chose to reject was thrown into a public bin, and the shipper would never obtain his own grain again, but be forced to take in return other grain at greatly depreciated value. Another evil to which he called attention was the fact that the men to whom the grain was shipped in Chicago were all speculators themselves, and of course had a practice to buy at the lowest figure possible, in order to increase their margin for sale. The only remedy he could see was the erection, by farmers, of storehouses and elevators of their own in Chicago.

The chairman vainly appealed to the audience for somebody to make a speech, but nobody did so for some time.

Mr. Hurby asked what would be the cost of warehouses in Chicago.

Mr. Stiles replied that Sturges & Co.'s grain warehouse cost $175,000 each.

D. F. RICHARDS.

D. F. Richards spoke warmly of the robbery practiced by the Northwestern Railroad, and said that every man who sold grain by them in the ordinary way, lost $150 to $200 on each car load. He also denounced in no measured terms the elevator men as speculators and robbers, who were plundering the bone and sinew of the Northwest, and they had, he thought, carried on this sort of thing long enough, and the farmers should now take measures by the erection of warehouses to put a stop to it.

MR. BEARD.

Mr. Beard said that this was not a meeting solely for the interests of the Union Despatch Company, but to consider the several facts resting upon the farmers. With this understanding of the objects of the meeting, he briefly addressed the assembly. The purpose in view, he said, was not to crush out the railroads, but to keep the railroads from crushing out the farmers. Reverting to the enormous charges for transportation, he said that while grain was bringing $1.20 per bushel in New York, it was worth but thirty-five cents in Rockford. The transportation alone costing $1.20 per bushel for conveying it to market. The farmers, he believed, were tired of working hard all the year long for the benefit of the railroad companies, and understanding as they do that the power of these companies lies in their unity, they were ready now to combine and work together. Hence, he said, the interest of agriculturists to elect a Legislature which would consult the interests of the people, and to keep up a constant agitation until they produced the desired results. The speaker also drew attention to the necessity of a ship canal to the seaboard, using as an argument in favor of water transportation that it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] urged strongly showing the great practical need of such districts in the East and in England.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Penfield presented the following resolutions, prepared for adoption by this meeting. The committee appointed by the President of the directors of the Union Despatch Company [illegible] [illegible] at Rockford on the 20th day of December, 1865, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting concerning the system of marketing produce, railroad tariffs, house charges, &c., hereby report the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the Northwestern States a larger amount of capital is engaged in agriculture than in all other branches of industry combined; and

WHEREAS, the facilities for transporting the produce of those States to ports on the Lakes are inadequate, and the same of shipping points are bound, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WHEREAS, The charges of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of warehousemen and [illegible] for carrying, storing and handling produce are so exorbitant as to reduce the value of [illegible] produce to a price at which they cannot be profitably raised; and

WHEREAS, The railroads [illegible] refuse to deliver grain to consignees in the city of Chicago, but throw the same into store in such warehouses as they please, where it is subject to further expense and often depreciated in value; and

WHEREAS, The warehousemen assume the right of advancing their rates of storage at pleasure while our property is in their possession as was done during the past fall, at the loss of hundreds of shippers; and

WHEREAS, The system of inspection practiced in the city of Chicago in numerous cases prevents the grain from selling at its true value; and

WHEREAS, We discover that the combinations of manufacturers, merchants and speculators serve to advance their particular interests and give them power in their business [illegible] [illegible] therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people of the Northwest to protect their great and growing agricultural interests, and to adopt some permanent principles to that end, upon which they will take general and united action.

Resolved, That the general Government should enact such measures which may afford increased facilities for transportation by water, and we urge upon Congress the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the construction of the principal canal across the peninsula of Michigan, the Niagara ship Canal and securing equal rights of navigation of the St. Lawrence river to the ocean.

Resolved, That we are in favor of erecting warehouses at shipping points and in the markets of sufficient capacity to receive our shipments where our own agents shall be appointed in charge, and under regulations which shall remove all inducements to mix grain, to miss-weigh, miss-grade, or report false sales, and where the rates of storage shall be reasonable and reliable.

Resolved, That the present system of grain inspection practised in the city of Chicago should be abolished, and if no better plan can be devised let all grain be sold by sample on its merits.

Resolved, That by the success of the Union Despatch Company, whose members now number over two thousand two hundred, it is fully demonstrated that the farmers as well as manufacturers and traders can be united, and the work so well commenced must be accomplished, when, as true as in union there is strength, the burthen of everybody's taxes which the farmer now endures shall be forever removed.

These resolutions were, on motion, adopted entire.

E. M. HAINES.

Mr. E. M. Haines, of Chicago, addressed the meeting. He said that he was a citizen of a neighboring county, where he owned a farm, and was himself deeply interested in the subject before this meeting in common with all present and with the whole northwest. All knew what were the evils to which they referred, and everyone felt that the time for action, not words had come. If they would free themselves, the only available remedy was clearly a legal one. Heretofore these transportation companies have only been subject to the common law, and this gives them the right to demand for their services so the public a fair and just remuneration; but when they go beyond this they lose their rights as companies, and the people, through their representatives, have the power to define the charters of such companies null and void. There is, he said, great danger that the several railroad companies will combine together to control the politics and government, as certain companies now do. Some of the States, New Jersey, for instance, is governed by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, New York by the New York Central Railroad Company, Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and so in several other States. All these railroad companies are so secure in their position that they seem determined to ride rough-shod over the people, reckless of all interests other than their own. This policy has been manifested in the action of the Northwestern Railroad Company in obtaining possession and control of all the roads in competition with them, enabling them to fix their own tariff of freight and prices, and next in their active opposition to every improvement of any other channel of transportation. The time has come for the improvement of every water course in the Northwest, for the improvement of Rock River by slack water navigation and the opening of the Illinois Canal to the Mississippi. The continuation of Rock river and that canal giving communication to Lake Michigan; and last but not least the opening of a canal round Niagara Falls, on the American side. When these and other necessary means of water communication are opened nothing more need be said to the Railroads.

Another evidence of the policy of the Northwestern Railway Company is the opposition they are able to bring, and do bring against the introduction of a new railroad in Chicago, a petition for such admission having been smothered in the Chicago Common Council for three months past, lest it might interfere with the interests of existing monopolies. He would say that the people of this part of the country would no longer submit to this, and if they were thus shut out from Chicago they would take their grain to St. Louis and the Mississippi, leaving Chicago to gnaw her own bones, and build up that city, with which they can easily obtain water communication. He referred to the communication of the freight agent of the Northwestern Railroad Company to Chicago papers, and showed the fallacy of that gentleman's arguments in endeavoring to make it appear that all their locomotives and cars had to be purchased at present heavy prices, and stated that notwithstanding all these enormous expenses as set forth by them, the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. had been able to pay a dividend of thirteen per cent on all their stock, principal and interest. This he knew was more than any farmer got on his farm.

A score of voices from farmers in the audience responded—"No. We don't make three per cent, nor two."

C. H. SPAFFORD.

Mr. C. H. Spafford, General Agent of the Northwestern Railroad Company, on the Galena division, next addressed the meeting. He claimed to be a producer, and asked if the rates of freight from Rockford to Chicago were exorbitant.

The audience responded in one grand chorus of "Yes."

He assured them that they were mistaken, and would prove it. The present rates of freight on corn, oats, barley and rye were, he said, within four cents per cwt. of what they were before the war commenced. The present price from Rockford to Chicago was but 21 cents per cwt. and 15 cents on all other grains. The extra charge on wheat was put on when that grain commanded a high figure, and could bear a high tariff. The railroad companies suffered the most exorbitant expense on all they had to use. Iron costs them now $60 per ton, and during the war has been as high as $135. Labor which they used to get for 75 cents per day, now costs $1.50 per day. Oil which used to cost 80 cents per gallon now is worth $2. They have invested an immense amount in locomotives during the past year, having put on and repaired not less than twenty during that time, and that engines cost them twenty thousand to thirty thousand dollars, which used to cost only nine thousand dollars. Finally, he thought it was wrong and wicked to abuse railroad men and companies. In answer to a question, he asserted that the freights of the Michigan Central Railroad Company in 1856 were as high as those of the Northwestern Company now, and that the latter company has not doubled its tariff on any class of freight. He was asked how much was the freight on wheat from Dubuque to Chicago. He answered, twenty-six cents.

The inquirer responded, "And it is twenty-one cents from Rockford to Chicago, one-half the distance."

"Yes," answered the railroad man, "but then, you understand that there are competing lines there."

Shouts of laughter and cheers greeted this unfortunate admission, and a voice responded: "Then we have got to make that up where we have no competition." The speaker was confused and felt himself on rotten ice, backed off on his former assertion that the tariff on rough grains was but four cents higher than before the war, and gradually slided off the platform.

The meeting was then resolved into a meeting for the transaction of some local business of the Union Despatch Company. It was resolved they should erect a grain warehouse in East Rockford, and then the meeting adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Card from John Minor Botts—Mr. Sumner's Relations with the President—Candidates for Hour Speeches—The President on Patronage—National Bank Currency—Farewell Raid of Gen. Thomas on the Bishop of Alabama—The Tennessee Delegation.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

John Minor Botts has come out in a card denying that he has acted to prevent the admission of the Virginia members. He says: "I have maintained that every representative constitutionally elected who has prepared to comply with the requisition of the Constitution and laws, was as fairly entitled to take his seat as any of those now occupying seats in either House. To [illegible] any other ground would have been to admit that the States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Union, and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

During the week ending [illegible] seven hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars in national bank currency [illegible] The total now in circulation is upwards of two hundred and [illegible] millions.

Orrin Ferris has been appointed Pension Surgeon at Sandusky, Ohio.

The following pungent invasion of Southwestern theology has just been promulgated by Maj. Gen. Thomas, in order No. 40: "Armed resistance to the authority of the United States having been put down [illegible] [illegible] declaring that armed resistance having ceased in all quarters, he invited these States in rebellion to reconstruct and restore civil authority, thus proclaiming the magnanimity of our government towards all, no matter how criminal or how deserving of punishment. Alabama at this important and temporary [illegible] to the cause in which he had embarked with all his heart and mind, and desiring to check, if possible, the spread of popular approbation and grateful appreciation of the magnanimous policy of the President in his efforts to bring the people of the United States back to their former friendly and national relations with one another as individual acting himself Bishop of Alabama, forgetting his mission to preach peace on earth and good will toward men, and being animated with the same spirit, which through temptation, beguiled the mother of men to the commission of the sin, thereby entailing eternal trouble on earth, issued from behind the shield of his office his address of the 20th of June to the clergy of the Episcopal Church of Alabama, directing them to omit the usual and customary prayer for the "President of the United States and all others in authority," until the troops of the United States had been removed from the limits of Alabama, cunningly justifying this treasonable course by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON (continued).

[illegible] remorse of conscience consequent to the separation and failure of the diabolical schemes of designing [illegible]

By command of Maj. Gen. Thomas.

WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

It is proposed [illegible] week to introduce in the Senate a resolution discharging the Reconstruction Committee from further consideration of the credentials of the Tennessee Senators, and referring them to the Judiciary Committee. The friends of the measure say they can count twenty-four votes for it without any of the forty-nine Senate [illegible].

The Negro Suffrage Bill—Another Reported Cabinet Change—The Pirate Semmes—The Counterfeit Treasury Notes—The Government Pacific Railroad Bonds—An Indian Delegation in Washington—Trial of Gen. Baker—Meeting of Colored Men called.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The bill giving the right of negroes to vote in the District of Columbia, is made the special order for Wednesday. It will pass by a large majority. The idea of forcing negro suffrage on the different States is, however, pretty generally abandoned, owing to the sentiment [illegible].

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was of short duration.

The latest "positively asserted" Cabinet change is that Secretary Welles is to be superseded by Senator Dixon.

The pirate Semmes has had his quarters changed from the Navy Yard to the Marine Barracks, to be kept closely under guard. He will be immediately arraigned for trial and doubtless convicted, although a full and ample pardon is said to be already secured.

The detectives who have been so long engaged in ferreting out the origin of the $100 counterfeit Treasury notes have made a startling report to Secretary McCulloch. The Secretary has given the parties implicated by this report a few days to prepare satisfactory answers.

The matter of the issue of the Government bonds to the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, pending before the Treasury Department, has been decided. The parties holding construction bonds claimed to be converted into Government bonds do not get them, the law advisers of the Treasury Department deciding that the bonds must be issued only to the Railroad Company under the law, which does not allow the company from the obligation to revert them, deciding at the same time that no injustice is thereby done the holders of either construction or land grant bonds, as they are fully protected, because the company cannot issue any first mortgage bonds, under the act of 1864, until all these outstanding bonds are retired.

The counsel for the pirate Semmes will to-day ask the President for the release of their client upon the plea that having been paroled, by Gen. Sherman, both as Admiral and General, he cannot be held to answer for anything prior to said parole.

The Cherokee Indian delegation, headed by Chief John Ross, arrived at Washington yesterday, for the purpose of arranging the treaties they refused to consummate during the recent visit of the Indian Commissioners to their vicinity. Of all the tribes which allied with the rebels, the Cherokees is the only one not reconstructed. Yesterday a treaty was concluded between the Shawnees—Black Bob's band—by which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell the lands held by those Indians in Kansas, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of new homes for them in the Indian Territory.

The trial of Detective General Baker is set down for Monday next. Gen. Baker is one of the officers who, by direction of the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant, is to be mustered out of service.

A number of delegates who were appointed from Virginia and Maryland to visit Washington on behalf of the colored people, have issued a circular calling for a meeting in that city on the 9th inst., of all the delegates appointed from all sections of the country to visit Washington on behalf of their race, for the purpose of organization and consultation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make a further issue of $338,000 in bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for twenty miles of road now completed westward from Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Washington says a list of eighty generals, to be mustered out of the service, was prepared several weeks ago, but has not yet been acted upon, and strong movement is being made to prevent further dismissals.

Several Congressional caucuses are in session to-day, among them that on reconstruction.

Despatches from Washington say Secretary Stanton, having officially notified the committee of his declension to pronounce a eulogy on the life and character of President Lincoln, a meeting has been called to select another person.

The committee of fifteen, on reconstruction, propose to send a special commission to the South to inquire into the condition of affairs, with a view of obtaining proper information to lay before Congress.

Secretary Seward knew when he left here that Maximilian had recognized the United States Consul at Vera Cruz.

Proposed Admission of the Tennessee Congressmen—Gen. Webb—Resignation of a Naval Constructor—Indian Delegation—Meeting of the Committee on Reconstruction—Destruction of Land Office Records—Financial—The U. S. Sanitary Commission.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says there are indications that the Tennessee members will soon be admitted to their seats as a concession to the President.

Gen. Webb the minister to Brazil, left for New York this morning. His friends predict that he will be transferred from Brazil to a first class European mission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—William L. Hanscom, United States Naval Constructor, recently stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy, and it will probably be accepted.

The Indian delegation from the Nevada agency had a brief talk with the President to-day.

The Joint Committee on reconstruction met to-day in one of the Senate committee rooms. Senators Fessenden and Johnson and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, repaired to the Executive mansion and remained with the President about an hour.

The General Land Office has received information that the offices of the Register and Receiver of Lands, together with all the records, books and papers, were entirely destroyed by a recent fire at Stevens' Point, Wis.

The amount of certificates of indebtedness issued during the week ending to-day, is $501,000, and the amount redeemed, $46,000; also redeemed nearly $350,000 of legal tender notes, and upwards of $180,000 of gold certificates.

The United States Sanitary Commission having declined to continue beyond the first of January, the collection of soldier's claims for back pay, bounty and pension, the General Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, will receive, until further notice, the claims of colored soldiers and their heirs. Applications should be addressed to Jacob R. Shipherd, General Secretary, Washington, D. C.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Two Men Killed—Court Matters—Applications for Commissions in the Regular Army—The Chicago Literary Association—Military Items—Census Returns.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.

The locomotive Homer, attached to a freight train going East on the Toledo, Wabash & Great Western Railroad, exploded her boiler this morning while standing upon the track near the depot at Decatur, instantly killing Edward Miles the engineer, and James Bristow the fireman. Miles was a resident of this city and leaves a family here. The loss is variously estimated from $8,000 to $16,000.

No business of special interest was transacted in the United States Circuit Court to-day, only a few motions being heard. In the District Court, the case of the United States vs. Howard Mills, charged with robbing the mail, has occupied the attention of the Court to-day. The arguments will probably be heard on Monday. The Belleville distillery case is set for Monday. In the Supreme Court the arguments in the case of W. B. Brown et al. vs. the People, &c., appeal from Cook Co., were being heard, Judges Walker, Breese and Lawrence on the bench.

It may be of interest to many to know that the Board now in session at Washington to examine applicants for commission in the regular army, only examine the testimonials of officers who have served two years in the United States volunteer service. Candidates do not appear before the Board. Applications accompanied by testimonials of moral, physical and mental qualifications, of meritorious military service, of general fitness for the position of Lieutenant in the regular army, if sent to the Adjutant General will be presented to the Board and duly considered.

A certificate of the organization of the Chicago Literary Association, with John Junior as President, Isaac Fflamm Secretary, and Charles Ludicke Treasurer, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day.

Company D, of the 2d cavalry, has contributed $43 to the monument fund, and company B $15.

The 10th cavalry was paid off to-day at Camp Butler, Maj. Riley and many of the men left for their respective homes this evening.

The following census returns have been received from Jackson county. Population, 14,678; males, 7,435; value of manufactures, $163,168; live stock, $584,[illegible]; pounds of wool, $1,[illegible]; population in 1860, [illegible].

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 6.

The Legislative proceedings to-day were unimportant. The House has not been in session since Thursday.

The Senate was in session a short time to-day, and was chiefly occupied with the Hennepin county contested election case, of which you have been previously advised. It was finally made the special order for Tuesday morning next. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRES.

A Destructive Fire in Saginaw—The Feuel Brewer Fire—Foundry Burned at St. Louis—Loss of Life at Illinois—[illegible] [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

A fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in a [illegible] building on Jefferson street, in [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The fire which has been raging for some time in the coal sheds of the gas works near this city, and which had been almost extinguished, broke out again this morning, and several hundred tons of coal will be consumed. The loss is total, there being no insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The foundry of Holliday & Collins on Carr street was partially destroyed this morning. Loss $20,000, insured for $8,000.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 6.—A married woman and three children were badly burned, and two other children burned to death in a small fire on the levee last night.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Jan. 6.—The house of a widow, residing at Normal, near this place, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, and her two children perished in the flames. The mother was temporarily absent at the time.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, January 6.

Hon. Isaac Allen, Attorney General has resigned, owing to ill-health. Gov. Stone has tendered the appointment to the Hon. F. E. Bissell of Dubuque, as Mr. Allen's successor.

The senatorial pot is fairly bubbling to-day with no certainty as to results.

The libel suit of Kenyon against Palmer, editor of the *Register*, was before the Supreme Court again to-day, on the plaintiff's appeal from the order of the District Court overruling his motion for a new trial. The Supreme Court holds the question under advisement.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Ice Bridge—Passage of Heavy Teams—A Drove of Cattle in the River—Collision on the Iron Mountain Road.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.

The different railroad companies have commenced running their huge four-horse omnibuses, loaded with passengers, across the ice bridge. The event is interesting as one which does not occur once in many years. There is no doubt that if iron tracks were laid the steam locomotives could cross with equal safety. A drove of some eighteen cattle being driven across the ice this morning from the Illinois shore, wandered from the plank roadway, and in consequence, broke through the ice midway between the two banks. Two of the cattle were swept under the ice by the current and drowned.

An [illegible] sale of Government property, consisting of an extra quantity beer, &c., was made at the St. Louis Arsenal. The sales amounted to something over $12,000.

A collision occurred on the Iron Mountain road yesterday afternoon, which, by chance, proved unattended with loss of life, but caused a fearful loss of material, accompanied by an unusual amount of broken limbs and dead bodies. The facts of the case are as follows: A train of cars heavily loaded with freight, with goods for the up country, was left in charge of the Captain of that boat, going down to Sulphur Springs, and the other a special passenger train [illegible] [illegible] just south of the Meramec bridge. The only damage was a shattering of the cow-catchers and a smashing of the head lights of the two engines. The collision occurred from some error in the time fixed for the starting of the two trains.

FROM KANSAS.

Speech by Senator Lane—Capture of Safe Robbers—Affray with Robbers—The Kansas Legislature.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Jan. 6.

Senator Lane spoke last night at a large meeting in Leavenworth. He spoke with force and ability in favor of resolutions indorsing the entire reconstruction policy of the President, the amendment of the Constitution, making actual suffrage the basis of representation, and the continuation and working of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Prendergast and Godfrey, the two soldiers who carried off from Fort Leavenworth the safe of Paymaster Kilts, and abstracted therefrom $25,000, have been captured.

Last evening, four gentlemen in a hack were attacked on the road from Leavenworth to Kansas City by a band of ruffians. The party made a vigorous resistance, killing one of the gang and driving them off.

The Kansas Legislature meets on Monday. Important legislation is expected relative to salt spring lands and railroad matters. A new apportionment for the State is to be made. Political combinations will be made by the nominating of the next State officers and members of the State Legislature who will select a United States Senator to succeed Gen. Pomeroy.

FROM DETROIT.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Jan. 6.

Ice has formed upon the river so strong as to prevent the usual ferry boats from crossing, and communication with our Canadian friends has to some extent ceased. The larger ferry boats, belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, however, forced a passage across the river to their dock, and through travel was not been interfered with.

A TORPEDO PROJECT.

American Naval Officers in the Service of Chili to Blow Up the Spanish Blockading Fleet—Monitors for the Chilian and Peruvian Governments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—An account is given of an American enterprise for the destruction of the Spanish blockading fleet off Chilian ports by means of torpedoes. The scheme was suggested by Senor McKenna, Chilian agent, who received a letter from a high official of the Navy Department to a prominent engineer in this city, formerly an officer in the Federal service, who invented and superintended the manufacture of all the torpedoes used by the Government during the late war. The engineer at once set about preparing an expedition. An order for the construction of the torpedoes was given to a prominent manufacturer in New York. A steamer sold by the Government at public auction and subsequently purchased by the Chilian Agent, was fitted out. A ship was also purchased as tender. The torpedoes were delivered on board, regular clearances for Chilian ports obtained, and, carrying the Chilian flag and manned by crews selected for the purpose, the vessel sailed away. Several weeks have elapsed, and in a short time news of the success or failure of the undertaking will be received. The leading spirit in the scheme is a prominent filibuster in this city. He is to receive $50,000 in gold when the flag-ship of the Spanish admiral is blown up, and proportionate amounts for destruction of other vessels. He receives a salary of $300 in gold per month during the whole term of his service under the Chilian Government. The same amount monthly is paid to his chief associate. All engaged in the enterprise are under the protection of the Chilian government. The leaders have commissions signed by the Chilian authorities, declaring that they are citizens regularly employed in the military service of Chili. Yesterday the Peruvian Minister and an officer of the Peruvian navy visited the monitor Miantonomah, now at the navy yard, for the purpose of inspecting it. The Peruvian government has already one double-turreted monitor, and her neighbor, Chili, is having two built in England, and the Minister from Peru is anxious to purchase one of our monitors for his government.

GOV. BULLOCK'S INAUGURAL.

Congratulation—The State Debt—Western Trade—More Transportation Facilities Urged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A Boston despatch says Gov. Bullock was inaugurated at noon to-day. In his inaugural he congratulated the Legislature that they are assembled for organization under auspices of a national peace, and refers to the sacrifices of the war and its debts and burdens bequeathed, but the question of a permanent and consolidated Republic for North America has been solved, and the freedom of all races secured by arms and organic law.

The aggregate debt of the State amounts to $32,122,833.

Referring to Western trade, the Governor says: "There can be no doubt that new facilities and new means for transportation between the West and East are now absolutely needed. Our lines of prosperity and growth are the parallels of latitude which connect us with the young and rich empire of the mine, and stock, and produce, lying around the lakes and still beyond. The people of Massachusetts, compact in manufacturing and commerce, must have more thoroughfares through which the currents of trade may pass to and fro, unobstructed and ceaseless, between the Atlantic and the national granaries, or they will at no distant period touch alike her wharves and her workshops. Let us avert the day in which our commonwealth shall become chiefly a schoolhouse for the West and a household over which care shall leave silently and too soon the marks of dissipation.

"Any policy which is not broad enough to secure to us a New England having a proper share in the benefits of this new opening era of the West, be assured will not receive the approval of the next generation."

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Commercial* says the intelligence brought by the Moravian, has comparatively little effect upon quotations in this market. The decline in gold during the current week has made a difference in the value of 5-20s equal to an advance of 1½, so there is now little difference between their values at London and New York. The price of the gold interest bonds depressed by the persistent expectation that a new conversion loan will be shortly put upon the market, the semi-official assurance to the contrary notwithstanding. The apprehension of such a policy has, in some quarters, a depreciating effect upon 5-20 bonds. Gold interest bonds generally retained yesterday's quotations, except 5-20s of 1862, which rose to ½, and 5-20s of 1865, which were ¼ lower. Seven-thirties are quiet at the closing prices.

Gold continues depressed. There is considerable inquiry this morning for gold to fill short contracts, but the premium does not show any consequent advance, a fact which shows the inherent weakness of the market.

The payment of gold interest at the sub-treasury average about eight hundred thousand dollars a day. The amount paid during the last four days is $3,131,842.01.

The shipment of specie to-day was $289,334 per Saxonia, and $68,156 per City of Washington. Total shipment for the week, $408,087.

Gen. Lane on Reconstruction.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 6.—An immense meeting attended by many leading men from different parts of the State, was held here last night to hear Gen. Lane's views on reconstruction. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing President Johnson's administration of public affairs, his theory of reconstruction as announced in his message, and pledging him a hearty support in his efforts to perfect reconciliation and harmony between both sections of the country. It was also resolved that the theory upon which the war was conducted under the late lamented President, adopted and sustained by Johnson, that the Constitutional rights and statutes of States lately in rebellion were suspended, not destroyed, is both Constitutional and commendable. The meeting indorsed the proposed amendment to the Constitution making actual suffrage the basis of representation; commended the freedmen for faithfulness and loyalty during the rebellion, and favored the passage of laws, State and Federal, to protect them from oppression, and guaranteeing them the fullest enjoyment of personal liberty and rights of property. Also, that the Freedmen's Bureau is useful and necessary until the rights of the freedmen are placed beyond jeopardy.

From the Southwest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A letter from Houston, Texas, says that the 71st Kentucky Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Swain, the 48th Illinois, a detachment of the 2d United States Colored Infantry and the 118th United States Colored Infantry, Captain Sloan, on leave of absence, with fragments of other regiments, which have been mustered out of the service on the Rio Grande are on the way home via New Orleans.

The 25th Corps, as an organization, is to be discontinued, and Colored troops permanently in the service are to be sent to garrison places along the coast.

The heavy assessments made by the Liberal leaders, or parties assuming to act for them, have driven large numbers, from the towns near the Rio Grande, across to the American side, and the banks at every ferry crossing were lined with fugitives. These parties appear suddenly in a town and levy from $5,000 to $10,000 for the Liberal cause.

Horrible Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The murder of a Miss Watt, in Germantown, to-day, causes great excitement there, as it is the first murder committed in the village. The deceased was over seventy years of age, and resided alone. She was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her skull fractured. The murder must have been committed between six and seven o'clock, as her nurse left her at six. No clue to the murderer has yet been discovered. Six hundred dollars is reported to have been quite [illegible].

Treason in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A letter from Richmond says General Floyd counties are reported as refusing all their negroes, without remuneration, under the plea that they have not been freed in either Floyd counties. There is no military authority [illegible].

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1866.

The money market closes for the week extremely stringent. Quite an active demand has existed throughout the week for currency, both by packers and commission merchants and the supply has been greatly decreased since the 1st inst., when the National Banks made their quarterly statements. The country bankers, who generally hold balances here have been reducing them very materially, and although the drain of currency eastward has ceased, there is an incessant flow westward to pay for the hogs and produce, which are now arriving quite freely.

The rate of discount at the banks is steady at 10 per cent per annum; but need borrowers are paying private bankers 1½@2 per cent per month for accommodations.

The following table shows the Clearings and Balances at the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Jan. 2	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
3	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
4	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
5	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
6	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Last week	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The annual meeting of the Clearing House was held yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. F. Coolbaugh.
Vice President—J. Lombard.
Manager—G. A. Ives.
Executive Committee—E. I. Tinkham, D. J. Lake, A. C. Badger, L. J. Gage, J. C. Rutter.

The subject of making weekly statements, showing the average condition of the banks to the Clearing House, is being agitated. It will be highly satisfactory to the public, and no legitimate banker can object to it. In New York the weekly bank statement is looked for by merchants with great anxiety, as it indicates truly the state of the money market. There is no reason why the merchants of Chicago ought not to have the fullest information possible on the state of the finances of the various banking institutions.

The demand for Eastern Exchange during the week has been less active, and with an increased supply the market has ruled easier; but the counter rates remain steady at par buying [illegible]

[illegible] The market for Exchange [illegible] Wheat declined ½c per bushel. Corn declined 1c. Oats declined 1c. Rye sealed [illegible]. Barley was neglected. Provisions [illegible] Mess Pork declined $1c, and Lard ½c. Hogs declined 35c. Live Hogs [illegible]. Cattle ruled firm.

The steamer Moravian, with Liverpool advices to the 22d ult., was telegraphed this morning [illegible] Five-Twenties advanced [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the report of the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] [illegible] John Bull is just beginning to open his eyes to the vast resources of the country and the strength of our government.

This news, along with a rumor on Wall street that Mr. McCulloch would call for a loan of one hundred millions of dollars in the market for the purpose of continuing the work of "contraction of the currency," had the effect of depressing the gold market, and quotations at the close as low as 141, during the early part of the day, under the news from Europe, Government Securities were firmer, but the news concerning the loan this afternoon unsettled the market on the street, and heavy sales were made at a slight decline.

We are inclined to look upon the rumor as a Wall street trick. It is not very likely that Mr. McCulloch would call for a new loan without having had an opportunity of testing the sense of Congress on the subject; and we think he has no idea of calling at present to call for such a loan were he in a position to do so. If there is any truth in the rumor it probably is that the Secretary of the Treasury is urging the passage of a bill authorizing him to issue bonds for the sum named, at such times as he may deem wise and necessary.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 141½ and closed at 141⅝. The following are the quotations as telegraphed to James Boyd & Brother, brokers:

10:30 a. m.	142⅛	11:45 a. m.	[illegible]
10:45 a. m.	141⅞	12:00 m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	141⅞	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:15 a. m.	141⅞	2:45 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	141⅞	3:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Here the Gold market was unusually dull, opening at 142¼ and closing at 141⅝. Silver was dull at 131@133.

Government Bonds are in good demand, but close lower. We quote:

BIDS AND OFFERS.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40's	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	107½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	106½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	105	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	104	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	103	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	100½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	100½	[illegible]

Local Stocks was dull. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Cook Co. Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook Co. Scrip, Old	101	[illegible]
Cook Co. Scrip, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 6's, '81	104¼	U. S. 7-30's, Aug	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, '62	103¼	U. S. 7-30's, June	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, '64	101½	U. S. 7-30's, July	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40's	[illegible]		

Gold.

10:30 — 141⅞ | 11:00 — [illegible]

Steamer of 23d reports 5-20s [illegible]; [illegible] bullion decrease and discount rate unchanged.

BIDS AND OFFERS.

		Bid.
U. S. 6's, 1881		104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862		103½
" "	small	103½
" "	1864	101½
" "	1865	101½
" 10-40's		[illegible]
" 7-30's, Aug		[illegible]
" "	small	[illegible]
" "	June	[illegible]
" "	July	[illegible]
County 7s		[illegible]
Old Scrip		[illegible]
March		[illegible]
April		[illegible]

SALES IN CHICAGO.

[illegible]

7 3-10 U. S. NOTES

And other Government Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS, President.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

Bankers & Brokers

IN

STOCKS, BONDS

And Government Securities,

No. 17 William St., New York.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received. Interest allowed on daily balances.

A. G. NORWOOD. LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, Of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Late of [illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, January 6, 1866, by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 44 Clark street:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N Y C	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
C & N W	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R R	[illegible]	[illegible]
C & N W pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M S guard	[illegible]	[illegible]	U S 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
P, Ft W & C'd	101⅞	[illegible]	coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
C & R I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C & A com	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
C & A pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]	U S one year cer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
C & F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board weak; 2d Board [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:—

RECEIPTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general Produce markets were quiet and prices were still downward. The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, were to-day 19,584. The market for Dressed Hogs opened active at 10c all round for good, but was as soon as the New York despatch [illegible] dropped to 9¾ and 9½, dividing on 200 lbs; 9½ to 9¾ and 10c at the close, declining from Saturday of fully 10c per 100 lbs. The only lot of prices was $10@10.10—but the great bulk of the sales were at 9¾@10.25.

The Provision market was depressed. Mess Pork declined about 50c per brl., with sales of 200 brls at all for present and future delivery at $25@25.50 for city, and $24.00@24.50 for country, on the spot, and $24.50@25.00 for delivery all January, and $25.00 for delivery all February at seller's option. Bulk meats were neglected. Pickled Hams were in fair demand at [illegible] fairly cured and 14@15c for fresh. Green [illegible] sold at [illegible]c from the block. Lard was quiet, with sales of Prime Steam at 18@18½c on the spot. Kettle at 19c. No. 1 Lard was sold at 18½c. [illegible] close there was a better feeling among [illegible] in consequence of less gloomy news from [illegible] by the second despatch.

The market for Highwines was quiet, with sales at $2.18@2.20 in retail lots.

Flour was dull and heavy, with light sales. Spring Extras at $7.25@7.40. Buyers were $6.50c apart in their views. Wheat was [illegible] per bushel, with sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.34—closing at the inside quotation. Corn steady at the bar No. 1, and $9@[illegible] for [illegible]. Oats were ½c lower, with light sales of No. 2 at $2¾c, and No. 2 at 20½c—closing at 20½c. Rye declined 3@5c per bushel, with sales of No. 2 at 62c. Barley was neglected.

Timothy Seed was more active, with sales at $3.40@3.50. Clover was sold at $9.50 and $9.75.

The following dispatches were received to-day:

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Flour 10@15c lower; Wheat [illegible] easier; Corn and Oats dull; Pork heavy, at [illegible]; Lard dull, 18c; Hogs lower, at $11.50; [illegible] quiet, $2.27¼; Gold, 141⅞.

LATER—Flour heavy at $8.15@8.75 for [illegible]; Wheat $1.80@1.85, Amber $1.90; Corn quiet, at [illegible]; Oats dull, 55c; Pork firm, quiet, at $29.[illegible]; Lard $2.17@2.25.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Breadstuffs dull and nominal; U. S. 5-20's 66½.

The following is the regular despatch to the Chamber of Commerce:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Good grocery Butter 12c, firm; hams 15½@17½; [illegible]; Texas quiet. Gold, 141⅞.

LATER.

The Wheat market this afternoon [illegible]; buyers at $1.32½ and sellers at $1.34.

Pork Packing at Chicago.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, so far, go during the week ending to-day [illegible] 60,961, against 68,660 received during the corresponding period last season. The number of Hogs, live and dressed, during the week amount to 3,473, against 6,[illegible] shipped during the corresponding week last season, [illegible] shipments from the receipts, there [illegible] over for packers and butchers [illegible] Hogs, against 61,[illegible] left over during the corresponding week last season.

The total receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from the 1st of October to the 6th of January, were 573,056, against 605,145 during the corresponding period last season. The total shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs from the 1st of October to the 6th of January, amount to 170,[illegible], against [illegible] shipped during the corresponding period last season.

Deducting the shipments from the receipts since the 1st of October to the 6th of January, we have the following left for packers, as compared as follows:

Receipts to date	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipped to date	[illegible]	[illegible]
Left for packers and butchers	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 6.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Saturday Evening, Jan. 6.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

From the 24th of December to the 31st of December, 1865.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	†12:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 8:00 p. m. for the West.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Express	*4:00 p. m.	*12:10 m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Evanston	2:00 p. m.	8:50 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

CHEROKEE PILLS,

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely sugar coated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife, and Mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker St., N. Y.

JOHN TULLY,

ARCHITECT, &c.,

No. 120 Monroe Street, opposite Post Office.

Residence No. 11, ... st., Chicago.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that I have this day sold and transferred my entire interest in the late firm of WIGHT & SUMNER, and that of WIGHT, DUNTON & SUMNER, to THOS. WIGHT and G. B. DUNTON, who alone are authorized to use the names of those firms in the settlement and conduct of their business.

January, 6, 1866. G. H. SUMNER.

The business of the Houses of Wight, Dunton & Sumner, Will hereafter be conducted by Thos. Wight and G. B. Dunton, Under the firm name and style of

WIGHT & DUNTON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

STANNARD & HANSON.

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kennett, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaben, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Heudersheit, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, General Agents.

The Horrors of Indigestion.

Eggs of Pharaoh's Serpents.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

Your Destiny

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Cough Balsam.

Coughs

DR. STRICKLAND'S

Mellifluous Cough Balsam

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

New Publications;

COTTON STEALING!

A NOVEL.

"A very lively Story of Southern Life both before and during the War, divulging secrets the cotton speculators must wince to see in print."—Chicago Journal.

475 pages. . . . . . . Price $2.00.

J. R. WALSH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

On Jan. 5th, 1866,

We shall offer to Package Buyers for inspection,

800 Cases

COTTON HOSIERY

OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

American Ribbed and Plain Do.

Sole Agents for the celebrated

"DANTON KID GLOVE,"

GEORGE A. WICKS & CO.,

81 & 83 Franklin Street, NEW YORK.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS, 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

R. N. LOUCKS & CO., Dealers

SALE OF MERCER COUNTY BONDS.

NEW FISH STORE.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION

Partnerships.

NOTICE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership of ... is this day dissolved by limitation.

Wholesale Dry Goods Commission Business

No. 30 LAKE STREET,

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS.

94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st., New York.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Business Cards

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 19 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by

L. A. OSTROM,

No. 2 Loomis Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Government Sales.

DEPOT QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Capt. and Bvt Major Ord. Comm'g.

LARGE SALE OF U. S. ORDNANCE PROPERTY.

Legal.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago.

Roback's Bitters.

When Nature all her best Tonics combined,

She produced ROBACK'S BITTERS for mankind.

Diseases destroy life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS destroy disease!

The Stomach is the source of life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS renovate that source!

Health gives joy and pleasure, and ROBACK'S BITTERS give health!

Physical strength adds to mental vigor and general happiness. ROBACK'S BITTERS add to physical strength!

For these reasons there is such a demand for this medicinal beverage; and for these reasons no one should fail to test their virtues.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere—and manufactured by Dr. C. W. ROBACK, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

1866.

23d Semi-Annual Statement

OF

ASSETS

OF THE

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

Hartford, Connecticut,

On the 1st day of January, 1866.

Cash, $164,229.19.

United States Security, $107,335.

Loans on Approved Securities, $176,790

New York Bank Stock, $79,100.

Hartford Bank Stocks, 150,960.

Miscellaneous Bank Stocks, $48,475.

Bonds—State, City & Water, $166,450.

Connecticut State Bonds, $95,000.

Ohio State Stock, $13,500.

Accumulated Interest, $5,151.23.

TOTAL ASSETS,

$1,006,790.33.

UNADJUSTED LOSSES,

$38,152.32.

The test of its nationality, the solid service it has rendered patrons, and its ability to pass through severest profits of conflagrations, with honor and credit to those most interested, may be inferred from a perusal of the following figures of

LOSSES PAID.

THE PHŒNIX

to the favorable consideration of the public.

H. M. MAGILL,

General Agent.

Stomach Bitters.

A LECTURE

MOST IMPORTANT

Of All Subjects.

Is there any Earthly Blessing of so much importance to us as

HEALTH?

NOT ONE,

IN THE RESPONSE OF

Every Thinking Man and Woman.

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

The Government Countersign.

The Countersign of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF THE U. S. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Are for sale in BOTTLES ONLY.

HOSTETTER & SMITH

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

THE CITY.

Personal.—The railroad public will regret to learn the resignation, on account of failing health, of W. E. Arthur, Esq., for many years the efficient and [illegible] General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Fire.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three story brick building on Clybourne avenue, near Larrabee street. It originated from a furnace on the second floor, which was stored with malt. [illegible] water. Probably 3,000 bushels of grain were more or less damaged.

Messrs. Bryant & Stratton's Business College.—The merchant, the banker, the railroad man, the accountant, the underwriter, and the telegrapher are all of them represented in the several departments of this admirable institution. A scholarship to which is one of the best holiday presents that can be given to a young man in whose future one has interest.

Fire of Saturday Night.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, fire was discovered in the cigar store of George Barry, at the corner of Indiana and North Clark streets. The engines were promptly summoned to the rescue, and in less than twenty minutes the flames were completely quelled. Very little damage was done to the building. The loss on stock, which was principally damaged by water, is estimated at $500. This is covered by insurance.

Week of Prayer.—Agreeable to the call from the city pastors for a concert of prayer during this week, which is observed throughout the world as "the week of prayer," union services will be held every morning from 9 to 10 in the Clark street M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The services will be led by some pastor each morning. Rev. Robt. Patterson, D.D., will conduct the services this morning.

The usual prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held as usual from 12 to 12:45, at their Lecture Room, No. 12 Methodist Church Block.

A Disgraceful Scene Settled.—The only case of any importance before the Police Court on Saturday was that of Jessie Chapman, one of the [illegible] at the Varieties Theatre on Dearborn street, who was charged with stealing an overcoat from one of the actors in the same establishment named H. F. Wilson. [illegible]

Charged with Robbing the Mail.—A clerk in the Chicago Postoffice, who rejoices in the high-sounding name of Jerome Napoleon Carpenter, was brought before United States Commissioner Hoyne on Saturday, charged with taking a silver [illegible]

Death from Intemperance and Exposure.—Coroner Wagner was called on Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of a man named George Washington Smith, which was found lying under the elevated sidewalk on Canal street near the Lake street bridge, at an early hour on Saturday morning. [illegible]

A Dastardly Outrage.—[illegible]

"Banking and Insurance Chronicle."—[illegible]

Presentation.—Last evening, in room No. 116 Matteson House, [illegible]

Col. H. H. Forsyth.—In our summary of local events, for the year 1865, published on Monday last, there occurred the following paragraph: [illegible]

Stabbing Affray.—[illegible]

Scanlon.—Scanlon, maker of sugar plums, and occupant of the somewhat mythical position of Senator of that purely imaginative Republic of Fenia, has returned to Chicago, crowned with the laurels of an admiring world. [illegible]

Capture of a Thief.—[illegible]

Musical.—Yesterday was inaugurated a radical change in the singing arrangements of Trinity Church, [illegible]

OUR HONORED DEAD.

The Deceased Members of Our Chicago Battery Companies—The Funeral Ceremonies.

SERVICES IN THE OPERA HOUSE—ORATION BY REV. O. H. TIFFANY, D.D.

The Procession to the Grave—Imposing Military Display.

The funeral pageant yesterday created a deep and mournful impression upon the thousands of our citizens who witnessed or took part in the ceremonies. The days of mourning seemed to have returned. The presence of the dead—those brave nineteen of the Board of Trade Battery, and of Batteries A and B, who had so nobly striven for the right, who had fallen in battle's splendor, and died the death of the true and brave—was visible in the countenance of every man and woman on the street. It seemed as if an old wound had been opened. People of all ranks and condition assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the fallen, and amid the plaintive notes of the funeral dirge, the spoken eloquence of those entrusted with [illegible]

The funeral rites were conducted with great pomp and solemnity in Crosby's Opera House, the ceremonies commencing at half past twelve. All the military organizations were present, some in uniform and others in plain mourning. [illegible]

[illegible]

Col. Ben Taylor, Marshal, and Aids.
Committee of Arrangements in carriages.
Dearborn Light Artillery.
Music.
Chicago Zouaves.
Clergy in carriages.
Pall bearers. | Pall bearers.
Mourners in carriages.
State Officers, Mayor and Common Council in carriages.
Music.
Chicago Board of Trade.
U. S. Service Club.
Members of Bridges' Battery.
Members of Battery E, 2d Illinois Light Artillery.
Members of Mercantile Battery.
Discharged Soldiers.
Citizens.

Arrived at the Rosehill Cemetery depot, the cortege again formed and proceeded to the place of interment near the entrance. [illegible]

ELOCUTION.

Lecture by Prof. Bailey before the Public School Teachers' Institute.

The regular monthly session of the Public School Teachers' Institute of this city was anticipated one week on Saturday, and the order of exercises changed, for the purpose of giving the teachers an opportunity of listening to a lecture on that much hackneyed, little understood subject, Elocution, by Professor Mark Bailey, of Yale College, who is at present in the city for a few days. [illegible]

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Geib's Block Destroyed—Nine Families Driven into the Street—Five Stores in Ruins.

ESTIMATED LOSS, $25,000.

A destructive conflagration, which resulted in a heavy loss of property, [illegible]

The total loss is estimated at about $25,000.

The County Hospital.

The old City Hospital, more recently the military Dewarre's Eye and Ear Hospital, situated near the corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, has undergone considerable modification, under the management of the Board of Supervisors, and is now sufficiently completed to be opened for the care of the county sick. [illegible]

AERATED BREAD AND CRACKERS.

The New Bakery of Dake & Woodman—Important Improvements in the Manufacture.

Man being, according to some matter-of-fact philosophers, definable as a patent digestive apparatus, it is to be expected that everything having any relation to those important functions of the machine known as the digestive organs, must necessarily be viewed with peculiar interest. [illegible]

Free Trade League.

[illegible]

Horace White,
[illegible]
F. A. [illegible]
Executive Committee.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Throat and Lung Diseases.—Dr. [illegible]

The best suit of winter Clothing for $30 in the city of Chicago can be had at Messrs. Newman & Co.'s, 120 South Clark street. [illegible] A Railroad Man.

Special refinement always manifests itself in the selection of articles of luxury, and it may be regarded as a proof of a highly educated national taste that Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" has been adopted by all classes of the American people as their favorite perfume. Sold everywhere.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges.—[illegible]

A Bad Breath the greatest curse [illegible]

The Eggs of Pharaoh's Serpent are truly wonderful. [illegible]

To Brewers and Maltsters.—The Advertiser, a first class ale and porter brewer, of fifteen years' experience in one of the largest breweries in England, and ten years' experience in Boston, Mass., desires an engagement in some extensive ale and porter brewery in the West. Address "C. W. G." P. O. Box 1,151, Buffalo, New York, or P. O. Drawer 6,063, Chicago, Illinois.

A Fine Assortment of Diaries for pocket, office and other purposes, for 1866, at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street.

Use Selee's Hair Life to restore gray hair and prevent its falling off. See advertisement.

The American Cow Milker.—The greatest practical novelty. A sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows. Call one and all, and examine it. County and State Rights for sale. A. A. DURAND, Proprietor, 146 Dearborn street, Room 18, Reynolds' Block.

The attention of the readers of the Tribune is directed to Ely's stock of winter Goods, which he is now selling at reduced prices. Also, to Ear Muffs, for sale by him at 86, 90 and 109 Dearborn, and 85 Washington st.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to Western Associated Press.]

New York, Jan. 6.

Railway speculation dull this morning and lower prices were made in some shares. After regular session the market rallied and there was more doing. One lot of 1,000 shares of Cleveland & Pittsburg was thrown upon market which occasioned a sharp [illegible] among bulls. At second board the market was heavy and the lowest prices of the day were made; the decline brought out large amounts of stock held on small margins by weak speculators. After call the market was better and quite steady at last Board.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p.m.: New York Central, 89¼; Erie, [illegible]; Hudson River, 107½; Reading, 100¼; Michigan Southern, 72¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, [illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

European advices caused a little more steadiness on Government gold bonds, and an advance of one-eighth on bonds of '81. There were few, if any orders executed, owing to the recent rise in bonds here, and fall in gold. 7-30 notes were dull and drooping.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were inactive, but are held very firmly.

MONEY.

Money market a trifle less easy than yesterday, but borrowers find no difficulty at former rates.

GOLD.

Gold is very weak in consequence of the Moravian's news. The prices fell this afternoon to 141⅝, but rose to 141¾ at which it closed.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum stocks quiet to-day, with sales at the following rates: [illegible]

Dry Goods market generally dull. There is some little movement in domestic cotton fabrics, but present high rates have a tendency to check the demand. [illegible]

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: [illegible]

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

Philadelphia—Trade is improving. Cotton goods firm; woolens steady.

Boston—Trade quiet; weather cold. There is some movement in flannels.

St. Louis—Business dull; weather moderating.

Baltimore—Market unchanged since yesterday.

Providence—There is no change to note in prices since yesterday.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Jan. 6.

Tobacco—Unchanged. Lugs at $3.30 to $6.30. [illegible]

Flour—Dull. Fall at $7.50 at Cairo; super choice at $7.40; double extra at $11.00; [illegible]

Grain—Wheat, no sales. Corn firm. [illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Jan. 6.

Flour—Nominal.

Grain—Wheat, morning board, [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Jan. 6.

Flour—Inactive; buyers demanding concessions. [illegible]

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 6.

Cotton—Steady. [illegible]

New York Money Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LEONARD GROVER & CO. ....DIRECTORS.
LEONARD GROVER ....C. D. HESS.

Second and last week of the highly successful representations of the eminent American actor,

Mr. James E. Murdoch

Supported by the great Star Combination from Grover's Theatre, Washington, received during the past week by crowded houses, with the most flattering proofs of approbation.

This (MONDAY) evening, January 8th, 1866, will be presented, for the first time, the beautiful comedy, in three acts, entitled

Wine Works Wonders;

OR, THE INCONSTANT.

In which Mr. MURDOCH will impersonate YOUNG MIRABEL. [illegible]

Tuesday, by universal request, repetition of HAMLET.

The BOX OFFICE for securing seats is now open at the Opera House, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SHAKSPEARIAN READING.

Prof. MARK BAILEY,

OF YALE COLLEGE,

Has the honor of announcing to the citizens of Chicago that he will give a

SHAKSPEARIAN READING,

Embracing, also, selections from Sheridan, Dickens, Scott and Poe, in

MUSIC HALL, (Crosby's Building),

On Monday Evening, January 8, 1866,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets....50 cents.

Sale to commence Saturday, January 6, at the Music stores of Root & Cady and H. M. Higgins, and at the door Monday evening.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LEONARD GROVER & CO. ....DIRECTORS.

Wednesday, Gala Matinee.

In consequence of the immense success of the Matinee on Saturday last, every seat and standing place in the spacious Opera House having been occupied, and hundreds of persons reluctantly obliged to retire unable to gain even an entrance to the auditorium, the management has determined to give a second and extra Matinee, on

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 10, 1866,

On which occasion the GREAT STAR COMBINATION from Grover's Theatre, Washington, will appear in the beautiful three act play, entitled

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Followed by

EVOLUTIONS GRACIEUSES,

By the Celebrated Concord Skater,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

One of the greatest sensations of the day, who will appear in costume, on Parlor Skates, and execute her most brilliant evolutions, [illegible]

Notwithstanding these immense attractions, the price of admission to all parts of the house (except Proscenium Boxes) will be

ONLY THIRTY CENTS.

PROSCENIUM BOXES, SIX DOLLARS.

In order to prevent a repetition of the great throng at the ticket office on Saturday last, after the doors were opened, it is particularly desirable that ladies and gentlemen should obtain their tickets in advance, now for sale at the Opera House, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Doors open on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.

McVICKER & MYERS....Managers.

Engagement of the eccentric comedian,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

Who will appear on Monday in his great character of DR. SAVAGE, in the comedy written by himself, entitled

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The performance will commence with a favorite farce.

In rehearsal, the comedy of

Flies in the Web.

Saturday Afternoon, Grand Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

LOST IN LONDON.

Now playing at Wallack's Theatre, N. Y., with great success.

CENTRAL PARK.

Miss Carrie A. Moore,

THE CONCORD SKATER,

The Greatest Sensation of the Day!

The Admired of all Admirers!

The Cynosure of all Eyes!

SHE HAS TAKEN CHICAGO BY STORM!

The Chicago Republican says:

[illegible]

The Chicago Journal says:

"Of medium height, a well rounded and lithe figure, [illegible]"

The Chicago Tribune says:

"Miss Moore has acquired, through long and persevering practice, a high degree of proficiency as a skater. [illegible]"

Miss Moore will Skate at the Central Park

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ICE IN SPLENDID ORDER.

Miss MOORE is the most accomplished Skater of the age, [illegible]

WASHINGTON

SKATING PARK.

Open Afternoon and Evening.

GOOD ICE.

A Grand

SKATING TOURNAMENT

Will come off at the

WASHINGTON PARK

Next Thursday Afternoon.

A number of

VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED.

For Particulars see advertisement hereafter.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

Benefit for the poor next Friday afternoon and evening.

THE RINK.

Fully established as the most successful place of amusement in Chicago.

Nightly Crowded with the most select and brilliant assemblages gathered together anywhere.

Ice Always in Excellent Condition!

OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING!

LIGHT GUARD BAND THIS EVENING!

[illegible]

MARINE MILLS,

66 & 68 North Canal Street.

[illegible]

Kiln-Dried Corn Meal,

[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Saloon on Dearborn [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon, with lease, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class grocery [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-paying Drug [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 tons Briar Hill [illegible] DAVIS, POPE & CO., 19 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Coarse diamond C[illegible] DAVIS, POPE & CO., 19 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Best city cooperage, pork barrels and lard tierces, cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. DAVIS, POPE & CO., 19 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Three 8 feet bed 20 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water Power—The [illegible] D. R. DENNEY.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of the best grocery store in the West Division, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fixtures of Store 181 South Clark street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to rent, A No. 1 Meat Market, now doing a large cash trade, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four show-cases and tables; [illegible] KIMBALL & CLARK, 116 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Lease, fixtures and stock of a barbershop and cigar stand, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and lease of a well established shoe store. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Vessels—A number of light draught lumber vessels, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Our Engine, 18-inch cylinder, [illegible] GOSS & PHILLIPS, corner Clark and 12th-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Shoe Store—The advertiser, desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the stock and good will of a well established and profitable Shoe Store in the city of Milwaukee. Address Post Office Box 1158, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Coal—100 tons best Briar Hill Coal, [illegible] Apply at office of B. ADAMS & CO., 189 North Water-st.

Taken Up

TAKEN UP—Last August, a heavy brindle cow, white spot on face. The owner can have her by paying charges and applying to Mrs. NOLAN, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

Blankets, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Soldiers' Overcoats, Jackets, Pants, Roller Towels, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 11th, at 10 o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets: [illegible]

Together with other goods, just received and to be closed at once.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOOP SKIRTS, BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, LADIES' CLOAKS, &c.

At Auction.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, corner Dearborn and Washington sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE

OF

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY morning, Jan. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms 176 Lake-st.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Pier Glass and Mirrors, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, consisting of

Splendid Chamber Suits,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

POWERS'

Patent Perpetual Broom.

FACTS OF INTEREST TO ALL.

IT IS A WESTERN INVENTION—BUSINESS MEN control it. [illegible]

CHAS. E. BROWNE,

Room 11 Tyler's Block, 17 LaSalle-st, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, MR. WALTER S. PECK becomes interested in the Chicago Branch of our house, [illegible] CUPPLES & MARSTON.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CORDAGE, TWINES, PAPER,

[illegible]

Wooden and Willow Ware,

106 South Water Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

TAYLOR & KINZIE,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

[illegible]

Foot of South Water street.

WHITE GOODS!

BY THE PACKAGE.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION,

[illegible]

SELEE'S HAIR LIFE

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP—A[illegible]

TAYLOR & KINZIE.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To Buy—I wish to [illegible]

WANTED—To Business Men—[illegible]

WANTED—A few Day Boarders [illegible]

WANTED—Live men, everywhere, [illegible]

WANTED—A smart man with a small cash capital [illegible]

WANTED—Purchasers for splendid colored lithographs of Chicago, [illegible]

WANTED—1,000 good canvassers. [illegible]

WANTED—Fifty woodchoppers, [illegible]

WANTED—Office boy wanted, one who writes a good hand. [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know [illegible]

WANTED—Lessons in Spanish of a native Spaniard. [illegible]

WANTED—Book-keeper—A person competent to take charge of a set of books. [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 a year—Canvassers for the NEW CRYSTAL DOOR PLATES [illegible]

WANTED—None but energetic men with $25 and upwards [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—All who are looking for business to call and examine THE AMERICAN COW MILKER, [illegible] A. A. DURAND, Proprietor, 146 Dearborn street, Room 18.

WANTED—A neat, stylish Overcoat, Business Suit, Velvet Vest, Dress Coat, Pants [illegible] GRANGER'S Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 130 South Clark street.

WANTED—Life Insurance Canvassers. Address Box 450 P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—A Stock of Merchandise, [illegible]

WANTED—"Truth is mighty and will prevail." [illegible]

WANTED—20 city canvassers [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty smart ladies [illegible]

WANTED—One or two smart active men in every county in Illinois [illegible]

WANTED—100 men to sell a new patent [illegible]

WANTED—Sheep—From fifty to one hundred good sound ewes, [illegible]

WANTED—Persons that wish to [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—1 hardware clerk, 1 dry goods salesman, [illegible]

WANTED—All persons looking for employment, [illegible]

WANTED—A good wagonmaker, immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—Two first-class salesmen in a Dry Goods Jobbing House. [illegible]

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—Coachman. Best of references must accompany application. Address Box 6146.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer can have a good place, [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 158 Wabash avenue.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 351 Calumet avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three cottage houses on West Side, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several good farms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Beautiful farm of 96 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Forty (40) feet of desirable property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—3 houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—For one month only, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Stock Farm [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 feet on Peoria street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—Wisconsin Lands—[illegible]

FOR SALE—New Building and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A neat cottage on [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 Lots in Brown's Addition, [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. [illegible]

WANTED—Female Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Cottage house [illegible]

TO RENT—A front office [illegible]

TO RENT—A fine three-story [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage house [illegible]

TO RENT—Office No. 2, [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class new [illegible]

TO RENT—Two stores on C[illegible]

TO RENT—A very pleasant [illegible] SMITH & NIXON.

Found.

FOUND—Taken Up—At the [illegible]

FOUND—Taken Up—On the [illegible] J. C. DOGAN.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Good rooms, [illegible] board, at 113 Adams-st.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—Good rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING—A nice [illegible]

BOARDING—A few [illegible]

BOARDING—Boarders [illegible]

BOARDING—And [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—$1,000. [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—Some [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Lake, LaSalle [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward [illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—From [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]